The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,242.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	„ 72	0
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Second insertion	„ 0	4
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SWANSON—February 11th, at Poona, the wife of Captain F. Swanson, Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LAWSON—BEADLE—February 9th, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, Henry Wise Graham Lawson, Esq., to Julia Adelaide Virginia, eldest daughter of the late Captain Denis Robert Hudson Beadle, 12th Regiment M. N. I.—No cards.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

FRY—February 4th, at Rampart Barracks, Fort William, Henry Richard Oliver Fry, the beloved child of Captain Fry, 91st Highlanders, aged 1 year and 9 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

GOMES—February 3rd, at Cannanore, the wife of Mr. F. Gomes, Head Writer of the Ordnance Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

O'LEARY—BARREN—February 7th, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. J. Gorton, Corporal George O'Leary, D. Battery, R. H. A., to Mrs Margaret Barren.

DEATH.

SINCLAIR—February 6th, at the Victoria Hotel, Madras, Mrs Hovell Sinclair, of Yellamullay Estate, Neilgherries.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay	3rd	Leave	Bussorah	17th
„	Muscat	7th	„	Bushire	19th
„	Bunder Abbas	9th	„	Bunder Abbas	23rd
„	Bushire	12th	„	Muscat	25th
Arrive	Bussorah	14th	Arrive	Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Dr McCALLUM, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March, calling at Linga.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about............ 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on............ 10th and 25th.

The steam ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. COTTIER, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay	1 &	15	Leave	Calcutta	1 &	15
„	Carwar	2	16	„	Bimlipatam	4	18
„	Mangalore	3	17	„	Vizagapatam	4	18
„	Cannanore	4	18	„	Coconada	5	19
„	Calicut	4	18	„	Masulipatam	6	20
„	Cochin	5	19	„	Madras	10	24
„	Tuticorin		20	„	Negapatam	11	25
„	Colombo		21	„	Colombo		28
„	Negapatam	10	24	„	Tuticorin		29
„	Madras	15	30	„	Cochin	16	*
„	Masulipatam	16	1	„	Calicut	16	†
„	Coconada	17	2	„	Cannanore	17	2
„	Vizagapatam	18	3	„	Mangalore	18	3
„	Bimlipatam	18	3	„	Carwar	19	4
Arrive	Calcutta	20	5	Arrive	Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., J. T. LEWIS, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 15th February, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH AND SUEZ, via THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for Muscat, Bunder Abbas and Bushire.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited will despatch the Steam-ship "AUSTRALIAN," 1500 Tons, 300 H. P., C. C. D. HUTCHESON, Commander, as above, on SATURDAY, the 17th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	..Dep	Saturday.	Cochin	..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„	Sunday.	Beypore	.. „	Sunday.
Vingorla	.. „	Sunday.	Calicut	.. „	Sunday.
Goa	.. „	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Carwar	.. „	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Compta	.. „	Monday.	Mangalore	.. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore	.. „	Tuesday.	Compta	.. „	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	.. „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„	Wednesday.	Goa	.. „	Wednesday.
Calicut	.. „	Wednesday.	Vingorla	.. „	Thursday.
Beypore	.. „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,		Thursday.
Cochin	..Arr.	Thursday	Bombay	..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "LORD CLYDE," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month.—

Calling at Veraval,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR, RUTNAGHERRY, JYTAPORE, MALWAN AND VINGORLA EACH WAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 21st February.

For Freight or Passage (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "OOMRAWUTTEE," R. BAXTER, Commander under engagement to sail on the 20th February, has very superior accommodation for Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 12th proximo.)

THE favourite Iron Clipper ship "EVELYN," 1178 tons register, JOHN BOAG, Commander. This fine Vessel has superior accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1866.

FOR LONDON.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government.)

TO SAIL ABOUT 14TH INSTANT.

THE favourite passenger ship "COUNTESS RUSSELL," 965 tons register, JOHN THOMSON, Commander, has superior accommodation for passengers, and will be despatched as above. For Freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of the *Countess Russell.*

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines and Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	£35	

TO SUEZ.

First Class	£45	„
Second Class	£25	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned here.

The Steam Ship "NADA," 800 Tons, Captain THOMPSON, will be despatched about the 20th February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited.)

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited will despatch their Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK" to Kurrachee on THURSDAY the 15th instant. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th Feb. 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers

First Class	£ 64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	37	5	0	
Third Class	23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S Co. Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the new Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 650 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander C. TICKELL, to Kurrachee, as an extra Steamer, on 15th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "COWASJEE JEHANGHIER," KNIGHT, Commander, will sail about the 25th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To follow the Oomrawuttee.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. HARLEY, R.N.R., commander, to sail about the 20th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th Feb. 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship "LADY FRERE," 1,138 tons register, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1865.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Norval*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Norval.*

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF TANJORE," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Tanjore.*

Bombay, 9th February 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Swedish Ship *Theitis*, from Hongkong, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which it will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Consignees are further requested to take notice, that Captain PEYTZ will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

M. G. PEYTZ, Commander.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by

BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c., at moderate charges.

T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadavee Road, 25th January 1866.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Just received, a consignment of DRESS and WALKING BOOTS.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec 1865.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th February 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 22nd January 1866.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders on the 5th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Kashavrao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former at a remuneration of two per cent on the amount distributed, and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

COLT'S REVOLVERS, as supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House protection, Travellers and Officers; Colt's celebrated Revolving Rifles, Shot-Guns, and Pistol-Carbines (Pistol with attachable stock). Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION.

Address—Colt's Fire-Arms Company, 14, Pall Mall, London.

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

THE following are the terms of the HURDLE RACE, fixed for SATURDAY, the 17th instant:—"A HURDLE RACE" Rupees 400 from the Fund. Weight for age. Byculla Standard raised 2 st. R. C. Three Horses, the property of distinct owners to start, or the public money will be withheld.

J. H. HENDERSON,
Hon. Secy. W. I. T. Club.

Byculla, 10th February 1866.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 13th instant to 5th proximo, both inclusive, in terms of Sec. 14 of the Articles of the Association.

By order of the Directors,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta, 5th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. B. H. CAMA, are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In making up the Statements Creditors are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold and not to calculate interest since the 17th May last. The undersigned, however, requests that a separate Memo of Securities held may accompany the Statement of Claims.

No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payment be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held at its Office, No 1, Oak Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st January 1866.

2nd. To consider the advisability of voluntarily winding up or continuing the Corporation.

3rd. To appoint Liquidators in the event of the proposal of winding up the Corporation being adopted.

By order of the Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 18th January 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY. P. CASSIDY, Poona.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 SHARES of £20 EACH, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

It is not anticipated that more than £10 per Share will be called up.

FIRST CALL £5 (Rs. 50) ON ALLOTMENT.

Further Calls, each not exceeding £2 10s. per Share, to be made at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors.

R. HOLME MOWBRAY, Esq. FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. GEORGE DENT, Esq.	Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.
J. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq. T. HORSMAN COLES, Esq.	Messrs. Grey & Coles.
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. JOHN PARSONS, Esq.	Messrs Thomas Cardwell & Co.
JAMES BEVIS, Esq. GAVIN STEEL, Esq. ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.	Messrs. Grey & Co., Bombay.

Bankers.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
Solicitors.
Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.
Auditors.
Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.
Brokers.
Messrs. FOSTER & BRAITHWAITE.
Messrs. WALKER & LUMSDEN.
Managing Directors, pro tem.
One Member of each London Firm.
Branches.

LIVERPOOL.—*Managing Director (pro tem.),* JOHN PARSONS, Esq.

BOMBAY.
Managing Director (pro tem.), ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.
Joint Managers—CHARLES E. BENN, Esq. (Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.)
ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

OFFICES:—4, Cullum Street, E. C.

The Company has been formed and incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the united business of the firms of Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co., Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of London; Messrs. Russell, Coles & Co., and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of Liverpool; and Messrs. Grey & Co., and Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., of Bombay.

The principle upon which the several firms have acted in transferring and making over their business to the Company, has been the conviction that the consolidated businesses may be carried on at less cost and with less personal labour to the members of the several firms, under one roof and by one staff, than by the several firms and establishments under separate roofs, and also that in the hands of an extended proprietary, the business is capable of enlargement and expansion.

The whole of the Commission and Agency business of the respective firms has been handed over to the Company as from the 31st December last.

No dead stock or any other description of property has been taken over by the Company, and no preliminary expenses whatever have been incurred, beyond the legal and incidental charges attendant on the formation of the Company.

The partners in the several firms have subscribed one-half of the entire capital, have paid up the first call of £5 per share, and have agreed not to assign any of their shares for a period of six months after the incorporation of the Company, to hold at least three-fourths of their shares for three years, and not henceforth to carry on any Mercantile Commission or other business of like nature, except for account of the Company.

The Shareholders in the Company have not been called upon to pay out of the capital of the Company any consideration for the good will of the several businesses; but by the terms of the Articles of Association, it is stipulated that one-half of the nett profits, after first paying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up, is, for a period of twelve years, to be paid to the respective firms in consideration of the value of the good-will of the business; which consideration is thus postponed to a first payment of 7 per cent, per annum to the Shareholders, guaranteed to them by the partners in the several firms for a period of three years.

The first Directors of the Company are members of the respective firms, and they have agreed among themselves, subject to the pleasure of the Shareholders in general meeting, to remain Directors and to superintend the affairs of the Company for three years at least from its formation.

The Company is already in operation and carrying on the amalgamated business, which it is anticipated may be largely increased under the favouring influences of an extended proprietary and capital.

Of the moiety of the stock not appropriated, 10,000 shares have been reserved to be allotted to the foreign constituents of the firms and others who may be likely to promote the interests of the undertaking; and 15,000 shares are offered to the public at par.

It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call up above £10 a share upon the Capital; of which £5, being the amount already contributed on the moiety of the Capital appropriated, is to be paid up on allotment, and the remainder by instalments not exceeding £2 0s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

The agreement between the several firms and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of Messrs. FRESHFIELDS and NEWMAN, the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for Shares may be made, addressed to the Secretary of the Company at the Offices of the Company, 4, Cullum Street, E. C., or to the Brokers, Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 27, Austin Friars, E. C.; or Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austin Friars, E. C.

With reference to the above, the 15,000 Shares referred to were taken up in London on the 2nd instant, and the undersigned are prepared to receive applications for the Shares reserved for Bombay.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
GREY & Co.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

Have much pleasure to inform their Constituents that they have opened at Bombay in the above premises. Mofussil orders will have their special attention.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, Rupees 7 per dozen.
Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.
Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
LINCOLN and BENNET'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.
BADHAM'S Prize Medal Hosiery.
BADHAM'S Catalogue is ready, and will be forwarded on application.
Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

PROFESSOR VANEK, AND HIS COMPANY, Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the SULTAN OF TURKEY, has the honour to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay that they have lately arrived and intend giving a series of MAGICAL and OPTICAL ENTERTAINMENTS, the like of which has never been seen in India.

The first Performance will take place on THURSDAY, 15th February 1866.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 7	Gallery	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 4	Pit	„ 2

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8-45.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of February 1866, at 4 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors for the half year ending the 31st December 1865.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To issue the Fifty (50) New Shares sanctioned and confirmed at a previous General Meeting, and to decide the rate of premium the said Shares shall be issued to non-Shareholders.

4th. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 21st instant, inclusive.

By order,
JAMES GREAVES,
Managing Director.

Broach, 12th February 1866.

THE JAFER ALEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી જાફર અલી ઇસ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mills, Begum Varee, on SATURDAY the 24th February 1866, at 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Reports and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1865.

2. To fix the number of Directors, and to elect new Directors in the place of those at present in office, who retire in terms of clause 45 of the Articles of Association.

3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration: and to transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 17th February to 9th March 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMSETJEE DOSABHOY, Secretary.

Surat, Begum Varee, Company's Office, 10th February 1866.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. TAYLOR and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of MR. GUSTAVE MONNET, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick ampstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoise-shell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2½ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks: a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, MAHOMED HOOSEIN bin NIZAM ODIN CAMBAIKER have contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or shops and stable and premise standing thereon, situate on the Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 247 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and standing in the name of Shaik Abdulla Culveker; and bounded on the east by the public Breach Candy Road, on the west by vacant ground of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, on the south by the Dhobie Tank 2nd Public Street, and on the north by the public private passage and a house belonging to Eduljee Shapoorjee. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, shall make the same known to me in writing at my Office in Forbes Street, No. 10, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 5th day of February 1866.

CUMROODEEN TYABJEE, Solicitor, High Court.

NOTICES.

SECTIONAL PORTABLE WOODEN HOUSES, with heat and fire proof roofing. Plans &c. may be seen at our Office.

FARNHAM & Co.
2nd Floor David Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior ROMAN CEMENT. Apply to

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—New water marked SHARE CERTIFICATES can be had in exchange for the old ones on application to

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

15th January 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE,
} Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be paid (on all paid up Calls up to 30th September 1865) on and after 10th January 1866.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

With reference to the above Notice, Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates of Shares or Memorandum of Transfer when applying for the Dividend.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Government Firewood, Timber, and sorted Teak Rafters, &c., the cuttings of 1863-64 and 1864-65, now lying in the Forests in the several Talookas in the Principal Division of the Tanna Collectorate, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, Tanna, on THURSDAY the 15th February 1866 at 11 A. M.

Conditions of sale and further particulars can be obtained on application at the Collector's Office, Tanna

E. P. DOWN, Acting Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, 8th January 1866.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for RECLAMATION and for FOUNDATIONS of a GODOWN to be erected on land belonging to the Apollo Cotton Press Company, adjoining the Jamsetjee Bunder, Colaba. Particulars can be had on application on and after the 10th instant at the Office of Messrs. SCOTT, McCLELLAND & Co., Church Lane. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no Tenders will be received after the 17th instant.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Apollo Cotton Press Company.

NOTICE.—ESTATE of S. B. COLAH.—All Creditors on this Trust are requested to send in a full statement of their claims to the undersigned, on or before the 28th February instant.

In making up their statements, Claimants are requested to give credit for the securities pledged with them, at the price at which such have been realized, and furnish a Broker's Certificate.

No Interest is to be calculated, and no claims will be entertained after the date as above given.

CHARLES IGGULDEN,
JOHN GRAY,
} Trustees.

No. 4, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 6th Feb. 1866.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a CALL of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED (Rs. 100) per SHARE on each Share is hereby made and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or before the 20th February 1866, and in default of payment on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until further notice.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th January 1866.

COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) will be held for the transaction of the following business at the Offices of Messrs B. & A. HORMUSJEE, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY the 24th February at 2 P. M.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report.
2. To elect two Directors in the place of Ardaseer Hormusjee and F. A. Spencer, Esquires, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SYKES, Manager.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse*. These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—SECOND ISSUE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that the Fourth and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share became due on 1st July last, and that Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum is accruing on all Unpaid Calls.

ALFRED S. LAWSON, Manager.

Bombay, 18th August 1865.

THE undersigned having obtained a first-rate introduction to and connection with Houses of business, both in England and the Continent of Europe, are now in a position to receive and execute orders on COMMISSION.

IRELAND & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—THE Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for Agencies for the collection and delivery of PARCELS and GOODS to be transmitted by the Railway to and from Stations in the following Districts, on the North Eastern Extension, viz:—

From Egutpoora to Nandgaum.
From Naidongree to Bhosawul.
From Nimbora to Khundwah.

Persons tendering must be prepared to establish Offices in the Districts to make arrangements for carting to and from the nearest Railway Stations, and to render all information to the Native Traders touching through rates and other advantages which will be afforded them by the Railway Company.

Particulars connected with the Agencies may be obtained at the General Traffic Manager's Office, Fort, Bombay, and Tenders must be lodged by the 28th February 1866.

Company's Offices, Fort, Bombay, 9th Feb. 1866.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Suit No. 302 of 1864.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Temoolj ee Rustomjee and Veerbae, his wife, and Rustomjee Sorabjee and Ruttonbaee, his wife } Plaintiffs.

versus.

Bazonjee Hormusjee, Byramjee Hormusjee, Eduljee Hormusjee and Cowasjee Hormusjee, Merwanjee Cursetjee and Coverbaee, his wife, Burjorjee Nasserwanjee an Infant, and Sonabaee an Infant, by their Guardian George Taylor, Esquire, } Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order made in this cause, dated the 27th day of June 1864, the following Properties will be sold in two Lots, by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the said Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the fourteenth day of February 1866, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

LOT No. 1.

All the Estate and Interest of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 93⅓ square yards, be the same a little more or less, situated in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Island of Bombay, together with the house and premises standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 108 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 633, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the public road called Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Motee Rugoonath, and on or towards the South by land forming part of the estate of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased.

LOT No. 2.

All the Estate and Interest of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 84⅓ square yards, be the same a little more or less, situated in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Island of Bombay, together with the house and premises standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 109 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 633, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the public road called Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the North by land forming part of the estate of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased, and on or towards the South by land belonging to Cursetjee Bhat Guda.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs, No. 5, Forbes Street.—Dated this 16th day of Jan. 1866.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING & BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co., No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on MONDAY the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1. To receive a letter from Mr. R. King Gillan, the Liquidator of the Company, dated the 7th instant, resigning his post as such Liquidator.

2. To appoint another Liquidator in his place and stead.

R. KING GILLAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, WHICH ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY—Testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected—as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for Cough and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest and Throat.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes by T. KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large. See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—"Extract from a despatch from Mr WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—'The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives.'"

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.

Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN occupying a very large HOUSE, wishes some other Gentleman to share it with him. Expenses Rs. 200 per mensem. Address "BETA," care of this Office.

WANTED, an experienced EDITOR, who has been accustomed to the discussion of Imperial questions connected with India and the East, generally. Applications to be addressed "A. B.," *Deccan Herald* Office, Poona.

A YOUNG MAN speaking English, French, and Italian is desirous to enter into an engagement with a Gentleman or Family to travel through Europe. He is well acquainted in Cairo, Alexandria, Marseilles, Paris, Rome, Florence and Turin; and can produce satisfactory references when required. Apply to "P. A. K.," at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a qualified SURGEON for the Transport *Countess Russell*, proceeding about 14th instant hence to England. Apply to

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1866. W. NICOL & Co, Agents.

BHOPAL WATER WORKS.—WANTED, a thoroughly practical and experienced ENGINEER, to take charge of the Bhopal Water Works during their construction and management of them when completed. No one who is not fully conversant with every detail of such works need apply. The highest Testimonials and References will be required. Salary £350 per annum on an engagement of Five Years. House Rent, Free. Address by letter only in the first instance to JAMES HASTINGS, Civil Engineer, 9, Hummum Street, Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, (with immediate possession) at Dadur, close to the G. I. P. Railway Station, a commodious and comfortable BUNGALOW No. 31, well furnished, fit for a family. For Rent apply to the undersigned at Messrs. P. and D. F. CAMA & Co., Church Gate Street.

BOMANJEE KHODADAD ERANEE.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW on the Lower Malabar Hill Road, formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Longley. Apply to ARDASHAR LIMJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET (with immediate possession), the Second Floor of a HOUSE in No 3, Meadow Street, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
House & Commission Agents.

11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, a ROOM suited for an Office, with Godowns attached, at No. 10, Rampart Row. Apply at the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO BE LET, part of the GROUND FLOOR of Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
House and Commission Agents

11, Forbes St.

TO BE LET, an upper-storied BUNGALOW, which can accommodate two Families separately, has separate entrances, Stables, Cook-rooms, Houses for Servants, and Vehar Water Pipes with a Fountain, situated at Chinchpoogly, 3rd Bungalow from the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, or next to Mr. BENNETT, Auctioneer. For particulars as to Rent &c., apply to HAJEE RHYMTOOLA SULLIMAN, at his Shop, on Parell Road, Byculla.

TO BE LET, convenient CHAMBERS, OFFICES, and GODOWNS in the Premises adjoining the Office of Messrs. Remington and Co., lately occupied by the G. I. P. R. Company. Apply to

KEIR, RAMSDEN AND PRESCOT.

6th February 1866.

TO LET, at Matheran (with immediate entry), the large commodious and well furnished BUNGALOW, formerly known as Mr Cartwright's Bungalow, and now as "Paradise Lodge." For Rent and other particulars apply to MR. MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, at Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co., Church Street, No. 1.

19th January 1866.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, the OFFICES at 4, Hornby Row, lately occupied by the National Bank of India (Limited). Apply to the Agent, National Bank of India, 9, Rampart Row.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No. 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.

One Godown in Mody Street.

"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.

Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

WE have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India.* Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

THE *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Mecum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

WE have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the most value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We have to apologise to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette Press*, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its prices, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette.* The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FLOUR FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior FLOUR, imported Overland and very fresh, for sale at a moderate price by

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Old Police Office, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—Some strong well-built CARTS. Apply to the Storekeeper at Girgaum.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Co., Limited.

6th February, 1866.

FOR SALE.—Now landing, ex *Belle of the Sea* from Boston, a Consignment of FRESH LOBSTERS, OYSTERS, MACKEREL, TOMATOES, GREEN PEAS, STRING BEANS, &c., &c.

FARNHAM & Co.

2nd Floor David Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.

Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade.*

JUST TO HAND,

A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.

Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
late DWYER & Co.

2, Forbes Street, 24th January 1866.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co, (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

BEING mail day there was nothing doing in the Market except a few transactions in New Elphinstones at 205 premium. Market steady.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 1⅝d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits... ..	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight ...	98½
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	97½
Madras	30 Do. do. ..	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	213

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 104½
Gold Leaf	" 15-4-1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs. 90
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	" 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36	" 88
" " " " " 1842-43	
" " " " " 1854-55	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 ..	" 103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	" 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent.	" 109½

WEEKLY REVIEW

Of the Bombay Money Market.

THE S. S. *Malta*, with the English mail of the 18th ult., arrived in harbour on the evening of the 9th inst. The tone of our telegraphic advices to hand towards the close of last week, and beginning of present one, are rather more favourable, and in consequence a better feeling has been prevailing in our market. On Saturday there was an upward tendency given to Cotton which has since continued, and on Monday there was also a better enquiry for one or two descriptions of Manchester goods, which will perhaps be more general during the ensuing week. Our latest subscription telegram is to the 3rd inst., and describes the Cotton market as tending downwards, but private messages have been received to the 8th inst. quoting Fair Dhollera 16¼d. Our Manchester advices still report a quiet business.

Piece Goods.—This market has been very quiet for the greater part of the week, but there is a better feeling within the last two days, although the increased demand is as yet confined to only a few descriptions of goods. Of 40 inch 7 lb. Grey Shirtings, prices have been steady at about Rs. 7-15, 8½ lbs. have been sold to a small extent at Rs. 10 to 10-2. Long Cloths, English make, have brought 17 annas per lb., and the productions of one of our local mills have fetched 16 to 19 annas, according to width. Some parcels of local made Domestics have likewise changed hands at 16 to 18 annas per pound. White goods are more asked for this week, but transactions are still small. Twist is quiet, we note a sale of Mule 20s at 15 annas; 30s. water has fetched 23½ and 24½ annas.

Cotton.—In the early part of the week business was very quiet, and as rumours of low prices at home were being circulated, the market had a downward tendency, and purchases could have been made at from Rs. 20 to 30 under the previous week's value. Within the last two or three days, buying has been going on on a larger scale, which has had the effect of stiffening prices again. Shipments during the week aggregate 24,640 bales against 42,706 bales last week. We quote yesterday's prices as follows:—New Dhollera Rs. 440; New Oomrawuttee Akote Rs. 440; New Hinghunghaut Rs. 460.

Freights.—The activity which we had to notice in our last has not continued, the gradual decrease in Cotton stocks causing a smaller demand, although rates have on the whole been well supported. We quote yesterday's rates for Cotton to Liverpool:—Beginning ships £2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s.; Going ships £2 5s.

Bank Return.—The Return for the past week, when compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance	Increase ...	Rs. 15,86,347
Deposits at Head Office	Decrease ...	" 7,79,544
Deposits at Branches	Decrease ...	" 1,25,761
Loans at H. O and Branches	Decrease ...	" 39,758
Credit Accounts do. do.	Decrease ...	" 2,38,522
Bills Discounted do. do.	Increase ...	" 29,187
Balances with Agents.........	Decrease ...	" 1,10,874
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O......	Decrease ...	" 1,33,411
Do. do. at Branches	Decrease ...	" 10,677

Money.—Money still continues comparatively easy, but during the last two days the approaching departure of the mail has induced a stronger demand. Government securities keep improving and Exchange on England is again weaker, our supplies of bullion being at the same time increased by 83 lacs brought by the English Mail of the 18th ultimo. Although the Bank Return of last Saturday shows a slight decrease in cash, yet the position of the Head Office is improved; during the week their deposits have been reduced by nearly 8 lacs, a considerable portion of which has been met by a decrease in Loans and Credits, so that the reduction in cash is only a little over a lac. At the Branches, likewise, with a reduction in deposits of 1¼ lacs, there is only a decrease in cash of a few thousands. The General Treasury balance is increased nearly 16 lacs, caused, we presume, by a transfer of the Railway money, on the suggestions of the gentleman lately sent from Calcutta to inspect Government accounts here.

Government Securities continue in more active demand and prices keep improving; we quote yesterday's values, Fours 89; Fives 103; Fives and half 109.

Exchange has continued very steady during the week, the closing quotations for the mail leaving this morning, showing, when compared with those of last mail, a decline of about 1½ per cent. Shipments during the fortnight exceed by nearly 20,000 bales those of the previous fortnight, but the decline which has in the meantime taken place in Exchange, shows the easier feeling which now prevails in our money market. We quote yesterday Bank 2s. 1⅝d. Credits 2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.; Documents 2s. 1⅞d. to 2s. 2 1/16d. On Calcutta we quote sight 99½; 60 days 97½; and on China Rs. 213 for 60 days' Bills.

Shares have again continued very quiet, and prices have with difficulty been maintained. Back Bays after advancing to Rs. 6,400, have again declined to Rs. 6,000 but there are expectations in the Bazaar of a rise taking place in these shares shortly. New Elphinstones were wanted on Monday at Rs. 200, and as at present prices they are cheap, we understand purchases are being made on account of English holders. In United Victorias, Freres, and Mazagons there is little doing, prices of these, however, as well as Bank shares, show little or no change.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 13.

Walcott, Lieutenant E. S., 7th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Johns, Captain H. O., 18th Royal Irish, to join, from Sealkote.

Newall, Major D. J. F., 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, on leave, from Meean Meer, Punjaub.

Davis, Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to appear before a Medical Committee, from Nuggur.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 13.

Blowers, Lieutenant C. E., 10th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Walcott, Lieutenant E. S., 7th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Hart, Colonel J. J., 36th Foot, on leave, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 12th February.

The following appointments are made:—

7th Regiment N. I.—Major A. F. Battye, Staff Corps, to be second in command, vice Moyle promoted.

15th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant W. R. Adams, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., to officiate as doing duty officer.

Major F. Macgowan, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Mhow.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.			
13	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, Feb. 10.
	N gotana (s)	Magratorio	Goa, Feb. 12.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.			
13	M. E. Simonnette	Moalsteed	Batavia.
	Missange	Nacod	Mozambique.
	Vectis	Everett	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *St. Hilda*, R. Anderson, bound to Rangoon.

Ship *Union*, A. McTavish, bound to Liverpool.

P. & O. Co.'s S. S. *Carnatic*, Reynoldson, bound to Aden and Suez.

The ship *Mackie*, for Judda and Hoodeida, began to load yesterday

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS—February 6th, ship *City of Perth*, and schooner *Hope*.

DEPARTURES.—February 6th, a steamer, a ship, and a barque (numbers undistinguishable.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—February 6th, French steamer *Meinam*, from Calcutta; February 7th, screw steamer *Simla*, from Suez.

DEPARTURE.—February 7th, ship *Coldstream*, for London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ICE SAFES, ICE BOXES, AND ICE CHESTS.—Just to hand, a quantity of Refrigerators and Ice Boxes; also, the new CABINET REFRIGERATORY, of solid mahogany, forming a handsome piece of furniture for the Dining Room.

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

DODD'S VIOLIN BOWS.—A few selected Violin Bows by this celebrated maker. Prices, net cash, Rs. 15, 20, and 25 each.

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

GUITARS AND VIOLINS.—Best models and superior toned instruments, complete, in cases, suitable for Presentation.

Violins......From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 each.
Guitars........ " " 65 to " 200 "
7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE following are the Terms of the HURDLE RACE to be run on SATURDAY the 17th instant:—

A Hurdle Race.—Rupees 400 from the Fund Entrance 10 G. M. Weight for age. Byculla standard raised 2 stone. R. C. over six hurdles. Three horses, the property of distinct owners, to start, or the public money will be withheld. To close and name the day before the Race.

LOST, a PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE of (8) eight SHARES of the Brokers' Loan, Discount, and Banking Company Limited), standing in the name of DINYARJEE MERWANJEE ERANEE. Any person who may find, or have found it, is requested to bring the same to the undersigned,, care of Messrs. JOHN CLOVER &. Co., Rampart Row, and he will have a handsome REWARD.

DINYARJEE MERWANJEE ERANEE,
Care of Messrs. John Clover and Co, Rampart Row.
Bombay, 10th February 1866.

SPARKLING MOSELLE, No. 2, being advertised as shipped by "Deinhard and Jordan," it becomes necessary to state that the Firm "Deinhard and Jordan" of Coblenz has ceased to exist since February 1864; that Mr. ANTHONY JORDAN is the only surviving Partner of the late Firm; that it was Mr A. JORDAN who invented the style which made the Sparkling Moselles of D. and J. so popular; that consequently the Sparkling Moselles shipped by Mr. A. JORDAN with his brand "A. J." afford the best guarantee of being genuine.

London. Address: Mr. A. JORDAN, 12 Philpot Lane, Fenchurch Street, E. C.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).—HEAD OFFICES, 10, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in compliance with the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1862, the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March next, 1866, at 12 o'clock (noon).

By order of the Board,
GEORGE CUMMING, Secretary.
4th January 1866.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS
JUST RECEIVED PER "MALTA."

Cumin's Manual of Civil Law. 2nd edition..	...Rs. 17	8
Benfey's Dictionary, Sanskrit-English ...	... 45	0
Once a Week. Vol. 13. Illustrated	... 6	8
In the Silver Age. By "Holme Lee" ...	... 4	8
The Treasury of Botany By Lindley and Moore. 2 vols.	15	0
Lascelles on the Nature and Cultivation of Coffee ...	2	12
The Angels' Song. By T. Guthrie, D. D....	1	4
Flaxman's Lectures on Sculpture, with 53 plates	4	8
Short Sermons for Hospitals and Sick Seamen. By the Rev J. B. Harbord...	3	8
Alfred Hagart's Household. By Alexander Smith. 2 vols	9	0
Every Man his own Lawyer. 4th edition ...	5	0
Selections from the Works of Tupper, with portrait...	3	12
The Prince and the Page. By the author of "The Heir of Redcliffe." Illustrated... ...	2	12
Patmore's Angel in the House, new edition	3	8
Finn's House in the Holy Land ...	4	8
Jones's Opthalmic Medicine. 3rd edition	9	8
Captain Gronod's Last Recollections ...	5	12
Stanford's Map of India, mounted in case	18	0
The Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson	2	12
Mercer's Church Psalter and Hymn Book	2	12
Do. Do. small size... ...	1	8
Speeches of Lord Macaulay. Cheap edition	2	12
D'Aguilar's Courts Martial	5	4
Ranking's Abstract. Vol 42. July to Dec. 1865	5	0
Braithwaite's Retrospect. Vol. 54. July to Dec. 1865..	4	8
The Globe Shakespeare	3	0
Austin Elliot By Henry Kingsley ...	4	8
Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women. 3rd Series.	8	0
A Noble Life. By the author of "John Halifax." 2 vols	16	0
The Plant World. By E. Twining. Illustrated	3	12
Milman's Translation of the Agamemnon and Bacchanals	9	0
Chronicles of Carlingford—The Perpetual Curate ...	4	8
Trotter's History of the British Empire in India. Vol. 1	12	0
Byron's Prisoner of Chilon. Magnificently illustrated. By W. & G. Audsley	16	0
Tennyson's Poems. Illustrated by Millais, Hunt &c.	16	0
Do. do. richly bound in morocco ...	26	0

The following Books lately received are still available.

Popular Science Review. Vol. 4. ...	Rs. 10	8
Gilbart's Works. Vol 3 "The Logic of Banking"	12	0
The Grey Woman. By Mrs. Gaskell ...	2	12
Man and the Gospel. By T. Guthrie, D. D.	5	12
Miscellanies. By Edward Irving... ...	4	8
Paul Peabody. By Percy B. St. John ...	4	8
[illegible] Annual. A book for the young, with coloured illustrations, 1866 ...	4	8
Thirty Years Among the Working Classes in United States	4	8
The Schoolmasters of Herondale	3	12
The Handy Horse Book. By a Cavalry Officer	2	12
Wylie's Book of Trades. Illustrated ...	3	8
The Illustrated London Almanac, 1866 ...	0	12
Bacon's Chart of the Atlantic Telegraph ...	2	0
The Dead Secret. By Wilkie Collins ...	2	0
Mackay's Lexicon of Freemasonry ...	3	12
Gilbart on Banking 2 vols ...	16	0
Kaye's Sepoy War. Vol 1. 4th edition ...	13	8
Willmott's Poets of the 19th Century, with 100 Engravings	9	8
Gems of Literature—Elegant, Rare and Suggestive, richly illustrated	8	0
A Round of Days, described in Poems by celebrated authors. Illustrated	16	0
The Prognosis in Consumption. By J. E. Pollock, M. D.	10	8
Romantic Tales. By the author of "John Halifax".	3	12
Faith and Victory: a story of the progress of Christianity in Bengal. By Mrs. Mullens ...	3	8
Waterloo A Story of the Hundred Days ...	4	8
St. Olaves. By the author of Janita's Cross ..	3	12
St. Leonard's Handy Book of the Property Law	2	12
The Imitation of Christ: a new translation	3	12
Lindley's School Botany: new edition ...	4	4
The Arabian Nights, in one volume, richly bound in calf....	7	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Ottawa*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 15th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Thursday ......15th 3h 4m. P.M.
First Quarter, Thursday ...... 22nd 9h. 39m. A. M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	14	Ash-Wednesday.	6 30	5 59	10 21	10 42	10th Feb. 1866. Tim 8h. 5m. 6s. S.
Thurs	15	Moon passes 5° 22' N. of Venus at 1-32 P.M.	6 30	5 59	11 4	11 23	
Fri.	16	Length of day 11-30.	6 29	5 59	11 42	—	
Sat.	17	Jupiter rises at 4-13 A.M.	6 29	6 0	0 3	0 22	
Sun.	18	Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent.	6 28	6 0	0 40	1 0	
Mon.	19	Twilight ends at 6-38 P.M.	6 27	6 1	1 20	1 38	
Tues.	20	Saturn Stationary at 6-54	6 27	6 1	2 0	2 24	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 2	KURRACHEE	Feb. 10
AGRA	Feb. 8	LAHORE	Feb. 7
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 7	LONDON	Jan. 18
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 27	MADRAS	Feb. 8
BANGALORE	Feb. 7	MALTA	Jan 18
CALCUTTA	Feb. 7	MEERUT	Feb. 6
CAPE	Dec. 16	OOTACAMUND	Feb. 1
CEYLON	Jan. 30	OUDH	Feb. 7
COCHIN	Feb. 3	PENANG	Jan. 23
DELHI	Feb. 6	PUNJAUB	Feb. 3
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Jan 29
HONGKONG	Jan 15	SINGAPORE	Jan 21

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866.

IN no country in the world, perhaps, is the origin and object of popular movements more difficult to trace than in Spain. This is partly because Spain is somewhat unfamiliar to the English, having never enjoyed that degree of popularity as a resort for tourists, to which it is entitled by the grandeur of its scenery and the undeniable historical interest of its local associations and its "blood-red fields." Again, popular movements in that country are things of comparatively rare occurrence in its history, and almost unknown until quite recent times, and even then have sometimes taken a direction unlike that which similar events have assumed in other countries; so that we hardly remember any accounts of revolutionary proceedings in Spanish history prior to the time of the father of the now reigning Queen, King Ferdinand, who having been compelled to grant a constitution on northern models to his subjects, was on one occasion encountered on a journey to his capital by a tumultuary assemblage who received him with shouts of "Viva il Re assoluto!" As a rule the general unanimity of the Spanish people up to the beginning of the present century is very remarkable, and still more remarkable in contrast with the heterogeneous nature of their descent; for there is probably no nation in the world whose ancestry is so diversely blended with various and discordant elements, as the present inhabitants of the Iberian peninsula. Spain, to begin with, gave the first evidence of the ancient occupation of Europe by a Turanian race, whose blood is certainly mixed more or less with that of all the western races, but in Spain is almost the predominant element, and their name of Iberians still clings to the country; and yet so ancient was that separate existence that in the Roman times, two thousand years ago, they had already long since coalesced with the Celts, their conquerors and successors, and formed one people. Then the Carthaginian conquests must have added an extensive African element to the mingled nationality, and the Roman military colonies a still more various European one; while the Gothic conquests gave them a foreign nobility and royal family, who still maintain their supremacy. Lastly, the Moorish occupation of the south of Spain, which lasted seven hundred years, must have largely and permanently affected the population of the country, in spite of the circumstance, that while the first of our Stuart kings was reigning in England, two millions of Moors and nearly half that number of Jews were compelled to quit Spain by an edict of the Government. Nowhere else in the world, perhaps, has such an admixture of various races been gathered together in one territory, and yet, as we have just remarked, there is hardly any nation on record which has throughout the general course of its history been more united in sentiment. It would be a great mistake to attribute the bigotry and cruelty which stained the character of the Spaniards in the later part of the middle ages, to the Government and the priesthood alone; if it had not found an echo in the national disposition it would have been impracticable. Nay, even popular enthusiasm, and the resolution of universal conviction, is required to account for the maintenance of the system; and if the inquisition had not been a popular institution, and the auto-da-fe a favourite spectacle, with an overwhelming majority, they could not have been maintained so long. And the explanation of this resolute and determined bigotry of the Spanish people is doubtless to be found in the long and deadly struggle which they had to maintain against the Mussulmans: a struggle which was for life or death, and admitted of no compromise; and before the exigency of which all causes of disagreement among themselves, and all mutual prejudices of race or history, vanished into insignificance and were forgotten as if they had not been. Spain was even more than Palestine the great battlefield on which the strife between the followers of Christ and Mahomet was fought out; the conflict was unintermittent, lasting for seven long centuries, and the foes in the presence of each other with no seas to cross. The Christians ultimately prevailed; but that the national temper generated by such an education should have been one of stern and unpitying hatred of what they deemed religious error, was not surprising, or that a people so circumstanced should have been eager partisans of the cause for which their fathers fought.

It was apparently a partial reaction against this feeling which placed the present Queen on the throne in preference to her uncle, who was attached to the old institutions of the country. In 1854 a purely military revolt occurred, in which Marshal O'Donnell obtained the aid of a body of troops and seized on the Government, and as Queen Isabella turned out to have been among the conspirators against her own authority and gave her sanction to the proceedings of the adventurous Irishman, nothing has prevented his continuing to govern the country at his own will and pleasure—and as is acknowledged on all hands with great ability—until the beginning of the present year, giving him a dictatorship of thirteen years. And the question as regards the present revolt of which General Prim is the head, is, whether this, too, is a merely military movement like the last, or, whether like that of 1830, it has a political character and is supported by any national party, and tends towards any organic changes in the constitution of the country? The Government affect to treat it simply as a mutiny of a portion of the army; but there are several circumstances recorded which throw some doubt upon the accuracy of this view of the case. The simultaneous insurrection at Barcelona was solely political, and was a movement of the working classes, who demanded further electoral rights. In the middle of January, *vivas* for General Prim, uttered by the students at Madrid, called out the interference of the authorities. Among the cries uttered from the beginning by the partisans of the new movement, was the strange demand for the union of the whole peninsula under the sway of the reigning house of Portugal, which seems to be more popular with some portion of the Spanish people than the Bourbons; and it may or may not have been a coincidence, that General Prim and his forces, immediately on raising the standard of revolt, set off towards the Portuguese frontier; from which direction, however, it does not appear that he has received any sort or kind of assistance or encouragement. Lastly, the General professes to act in the interest of the Progressist party, of which Espartero is the leader; the immediate object of which party—the administration having been long since liberalised, and the church establishment reduced to utter insignificance—is doubtless the extension of electoral rights to a larger number of the inhabitants of the country.

Time will show the results of General Prim's enterprise; but while we feel the subject of Spanish politics to be an interesting one, we cannot help wishing it were not so provokingly obscure.

LATEST NEWS.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

GALLE, 12th Feb.

Steamer *Punjaub* from Calcutta signalled.

NEGAPATAM, 12th Feb.

Steamer *Governor Higginson* sailed for Madras.

FROM BOMBAY TO MADRAS, VIA BEYPORE.

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

ALTHOUGH much has been both said and written about Beypore, I never remember having seen an account of the journey by railway from thence to Madras, and therefore propose to give a short sketch of a trip recently undertaken from this city to the land of Sleepy Hollow, viâ Beypore and the Madras Railway.

There are two lines of steamers touching at the various ports down the coast, viz., those of the British India Company, and the vessels belonging to the Coast and River Company. The former make Carwar their first place of call, stopping at all ports after that until arrival at Calicut, from whence they journey on to Cochin, skipping Beypore. The latter Company stop at all ports on the coast, commencing at Rutnagherry and ending with Cochin. Although Calicut is only seven miles from Beypore, still I thought it better to travel by the Coast and River steamer direct to Beypore than to go by the British India boat only as far as Calicut. Both are extensively patronised, but the Beypore route is much less known than the Calicut one.

The *Sir Bartle Frere* was appointed to leave on Saturday the 20th ult., at 2 P. M. precisely, but it appeared to me that at that hour the cargo had but just commenced to arrive; and that this was the case is pretty clear from the fact of the steamer's departure being delayed until dusk. This want of punctuality is, I hear pretty regularly observed on every occasion, and will be, no doubt, until the Company make a point of sailing at the advertised hour, cargo or not on board. It is a trifling matter in itself, but as passengers are frequently put to a good deal of inconvenience, in order to be on board by the appointed time, they naturally feel annoyed at being detained four or five hours in harbour, when that time might be profitably employed on shore. The accommodation on board the vessels of the Coast and River Company is quite as good as one could expect, indeed rather better. They depend mainly on deck passengers and cargo to make them pay, but the saloon is well cared for, nevertheless, and very comfortably fitted up. Any comparison between these boats and those of the P. & O. Co., is however, absurd. The Coast and River Co. do not pretend to mess and berth persons so sumptuously as is done on board the P. & O. Co.'s vessels, and any comparison between them is consequently out of the question. I mention this, because a correspondent writing in the *Bombay Gazette*, some time since, preferred the *Sir Bartle Frere* to the *Malta*. I have sailed in both vessels, and my experience is of a totally different character; not that there is anything a reasonable man can find fault with, but an exaggerated notion of this sort getting abroad, may induce people to grumble when they find there is a difference in favour of the P. & O. Co., and a pretty considerable one, too.

No more harassing life, I should imagine, could be found than is led by the captains of these vessels. In the space of six days they have to receive and discharge passengers and cargo at no less than twelve ports; frequently going in and out of two in a single night. Then the ports are badly lit, and in the case of Rutnagherry and Vingorla, there is no light at all;—the captain has to find his way into these two places as best he can. Vingorla is a particularly nasty place to touch at after dark, and the absence of any guiding light will sooner or later be the cause of another wreck being added to the already long list resulting from the want of lighthouses. A light has, I believe, been granted for Rutnagherry: when it will be erected is quite another matter. With so much worry, anxiety, and want of sleep, it is not wonderful the captains have but little time to attend to their passengers, but I should be doing Captain Kingcome, of the *General Havelock*, a great injustice, did I neglect to notice his unvarying kindness to all his passengers on a recent trip up the coast. Notwithstanding the ladies' cabins are fitted with ten sleeping berths, and there were only four ladies on board, he in the kindest manner gave up his own cabin to a newly married lady and gentleman, and so arranged matters that the two ladies travelling alone had the large saloon to themselves. In various other ways Capt. Kingcome exerted himself, in order to ensure as much comfort as could possibly be obtained. It is hardly necessary to say he was popular, and as a popular man he is sure to keep the Company in good repute—so far as he is concerned—a most essential thing to the success of any undertaking, and especially so in the present instance, where two Companies are running over the same ground.

The *Sir Bartle Frere* was on her fourth voyage down the coast, and, according to the captain, had never landed a passenger at Beypore, every one preferring to land at Calicut by daylight. Calicut being seven miles from Beypore, with a river intervening, made this appear to me a questionable proceeding; at all events, although many of our party disembarked at Calicut, eight of us determined on proceeding to Beypore. We were told we should have a bar to cross, and find it a very bad landing place. We did not find this to be the case. It is true there is a bar, but there is also a deep water passage for boats leading direct into the river, and you are landed, moreover, at the very verge of the railway station, in water as still as a millpond. Those who went ashore at Calicut, we afterwards ascertained, had to rise at three in the morning to be in time for the train leaving at seven; those who landed at Beypore dined and slept in the waiting-rooms of the railway station. It is unnecessary to say the latter is the more preferable plan of the two. Not that the Beypore railway station is anything to boast of—it is about the worst appointed of all the large stations on the line. Still a dinner is obtainable; "knocking it out" in the matter of sleeping accommodation either in the waiting-room or a railway carriage. The much talked of hotel is as yet unopened. It comprises the whole upper-storey of the railway station, and although the various rooms are full of furniture, it has not been arranged; the reason being that no person has come forward of a sufficiently enterprising nature to enter into the speculation.

Beypore is a rising place, and if as much money were expended on it, as has been spent at Carwar, the results in my opinion would be astonishing. Various schemes have been brought forward for the removal of the bar, all tending to show that money alone is required for its accomplishment. There is 18 feet of water in the river at low tide, with a rise of between four and five feet. This river runs into the very heart of a thickly wooded country—immense teak and other forests fringing its shores,—from which timber could be brought sufficient for the wants of all Bombay. The Government, as if to bid defiance to these natural advantages, has built a pier or jetty at a cost of Rs. 50,000, which is of no earthly use. At low water there is only 1½ feet at its extremity, and as there is a rise at most of only 4½ feet, it is obviously useless for anything but the smallest craft. Nor can this pier be extended with any benefit, although another sum of Rs. 50,000 has been granted for that purpose. The site has been wrongly chosen, and it is literally like throwing so much money into the sea. But a pier is not required at present—the bar is the obstacle to traffic, to the removal of which all efforts should be combined and concentrated. On the Calicut side of the river are situated the East India Iron Works, which were hard at work during my stay. In the neighbourhood of the railway station there is a steam saw mill, where, if I am not mistaken, the whole of the "keys" for the rails of the G. I. P. R. are made. A very large trade is done in packing cases for coffee, railway sleepers, &c. The premises are very happily situated at the river's side and the supplies of timber are drawn from forests in Wynaad and rafted down. When the river becomes too shallow for this purpose, as it generally does for a short time in the dry season, the railway is resorted to, so that a constant supply is kept up. The trade has so much increased that the proprietors have determined to form a Company for the purpose of extending the present works, and erecting similar ones in Madras, and at Palghaut on the railway. I should imagine no more successful undertaking could be started: a more legitimate one certainly could not. The direction is composed of most respectable Madras merchants, with Messrs. Dymes & Co. for Secretaries. If Madras is slow she is sure, and so far has never reaped a crop of rotten Companies. Bombay capitalists might do worse than invest money at Beypore. There were five vessels in the roads at the time of my visit: the *Michael Angelo* and *Crusader*, both from Bombay, laden with salt; a barque and a brig, with coals for the railway company, and the ship *Isabella Hercus*, which, it will be remembered, was dismasted in the recent cyclone off Madras, and subsequently drifted round Point de Galle. The latter vessel is rapidly refitting. Her captain proposed to land the cargo at Beypore, sending it by rail to Madras, but this proposition had to be declined on account of the expense attending it.

These preliminary observations have so far exceeded the length intended for them, that it will be necessary, I find, to defer particulars of the railway journey, and a few stray notes on Madras to a future letter.

STRAY NOTES ON ARABIA AND AFRICA.

(By a Correspondent.)

EGYPT forms the link between part of Arabia, part of Africa and Europe. Arabia and Africa have never yielded the productions of which they are capable to the world; yet Arabia gave "figures" to Europe, and Africa, represented by Egypt, has conferred great contributions to European science. Arabia might be made a stronghold of the Turkish Empire, yet it is obviously resigned to the growth of coffee, and religious pilgrimages. The latter draws to its old and venerated cities men from distant climes and many nations; but their journeys would be facilitated and not hindered by improvements of cultivation, the increase of its population and the construction of roads. The Arabian Peninsular contains an immense area; and a large part of its surface may be incapable of profitable cultivation; but in its breadth and length there are and must be great regions in which fields might be fenced out of the wilderness; and homes made in the desert.

The Arabs for a long period were carriers of the European and India trade. Their vessels crossed the Indian Ocean for many centuries, and their merchants traded between the East and the West. They colonized parts of Ceylon and of the Indian coasts. Descendants of Arab families are still distinguished among the Cingalese and the Hindoos. When Solomon was a great King, and Jerusalem was his metropolis, Ezion-geber was his port for Indian traffic. During many subsequent centuries, even after Millenniums, Arabia occupied a high place in commerce, industry, and literature. The physical characteristics of a land may change for the worse; but generally they change in company with the physical energy of the population. At present Arabia is, from some cause, a portion of the Turkish Empire that yields little or no influence and strength to the general organization. As evidently it is capable of great improvement. An impulse is requisite from some source; for it is vexatious to see the tide of activity and commerce rolling past and leaving so large a void. The coffee of Mocha commands a preference over Brazilian, Ceylon, and even Jamaica, in all markets. Its production is limited, notwithstanding all that price offers in the way of temptation. Alexandria might pass 50,000 tons of coffee over its wharves, so far as demand is concerned; and hardly feels the coffee business, only because supply is wanting. For all political exigencies the Ottoman strength would be enhanced if the Arabian peninsula were to resume its ancient activity and vigour. The measures necessary to attain that "retrogres ion"—fo this is the correct term—cannot be described by me; knowing little of the peculiarities of the case, of the tenures of property, and the various considerations that must enter into their calculations. Who would not endeavour to expedite this good work?

Egyptian industry is unquestionable, and confers power on the State. With the exception of Egypt, and probably Algeria on the north, and the British Settlements on the south and west, Africa withers. Its internal population are decreasing. Even after the slave trade has been almost entirely suspended on the west, and has only a slight vitality on the east coast, population appears to fade away in the great central regions. Perpetual jealousies and wars among small tribes tend to depopulate the Continent. Districts that we know scarcely by name, rivers whose course is a mystery, mountains abounding with great and healthy regions, all show on their plains, their banks and slopes, evidences of diminution and falling off among "mankind." A continent occupying 4,000 miles from north to south, differing from the other continents in being almost exclusively tropical, has worn an atmosphere of neglected sadness, from the great Deluge downwards to our times. The future hope of Africa is in the British Settlements of the south, that will gradually and surely extend round both shores of the Continent, towards the Equator and the north; in those settlements on the west that seem to have been held chiefly for the suppression of the slave trade; and now, perhaps, for the purposes of palm-oil and produce trade; in the territories and within the Straits of Gibraltar, in the Algerine Colony of France; and in Egypt. The French Colony in Algeria increases its industries, and under the fostering care of a great nation, might revive the ancient culture, honours and riches of Carthage. Progress may be hoped for in other parts of Northern Africa, and the Empire of Morocco is believed to be gradually consolidating resources and recovering strength and vitality at the southern gate of the Mediterranean; the British Settlements on the west coast make only a slow progress, and while we occasionally hear of large and new towns gathered together, near the edge of some British settlement, they are only Negro and overgrown villages. The British colonies in Southern Africa decidedly expand, but the rivalry of the Australian colonies interferes with their growth; and their population, excepting Natal, presents no greater increase than might be expected on a natural scale for some considerable and past time. Yet the wool trade has been extremely productive, and a great capital has been, and is being, monthly returned for the produce of southern pasturages.

Egypt is industrious, and employs all her population, but a great necessity here and everywhere in the East, and everywhere on the Earth, is not only the employment but the extension, increase, and preservation of life. The British population increases more rapidly than those of any other European country; and I may infer than those of any other country whatever; for it is fair to include the Colonial population; and yet scientific men say that their average of life and strength should be extended by ten to twenty years. Now let us comprehend the meaning of this statement in reference to national power and strength. It means that "ONE THIRD" of our power is lost and wasted! Yet sanitary reforms are generally simple; are ordinarily remunerative at once; are decidedly agreeable; are consistent with every feeling of humanity; with all forms, objects and requirements of all religions; and have only to contend with the strength of old habits and rooted prejudices; and the "*let alone*" that hurts so much the world.

The first and greatest element of education should be the teaching of mankind to take care of themselves, to be clean, to be temperate in all things, to be regular in food, sleep, and work; and yet, perhaps, this element is more neglected than many others of less personal importance. Cleanliness of home and person seems very agreeable, and costs nothing. Cleanliness in Towns *pays* irrespective of being the great opponent of cholera. Scavengers are self-supporting in addition to the fact that they replace surgeons; or if they do not so much oppose surgeon proper, they injure medical practitioners.

Egypt is a point: the point of Africa; the polished steel on the rusting handle. Within its actual limits it has labour for its men; but it has not men for all its work. Behind it stretch great empires and kingdoms; on the soil on which they might be formed—and it needs to economise life as well as to employ life for this work. A kingdom or an empire will become great when with abundant scope it learns the art of conserving life.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE cases disposed of yesterday in the Fort Police Court possessed no public interest.

YESTERDAY being a native holiday the High Court, on the Original Jurisdiction Side, did not sit.

THE Royal Artillery were at practice with the heavy Armstrong guns yesterday, at the battery recently erected on Gibbett Island situated between Fort George and Butcher's Island.

WE perceive by an advertisement in another column, that the third ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the London and Bombay Bank is to be held in London on the 28th proximo.

WE are requested to state that the Annual Meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society will be held this evening in their Depository, Esplanade, at 8 P. M. The Lord Bishop of Bombay will take the chair. The attendance of the friends of the Society is invited.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday by the B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. *Kurrachee*, Captain Cottier, from Kurrachee:—Major Newall; Captain H. Johns; Mr. Duggan; Mrs. Heron; Rev. Mr. Bradeley; Mr. McHinch; Mr. Dalzell; Captain Bacon; Major Francis; and Major Walker and family.

THE following additional passengers will proceed this morning by the P. & O. Co.'s S. S. *Carnatic*, to Aden and Suez:—

For Suez.—Mrs. Welsh.
For Marseilles—Mr. Paul Mellier.
For Southampton.—Mr. S. Pullen; Mr. G. Marshall; Mr. H. Jay; a lady; Mr. Murphy; and Mr. Turner.

A LARGE plot of ground on the Esplanade, near the native infantry lines, is being filled in, on which a new market will be constructed by the Municipal authorities. On the other side of the road, adjoining the railway, stables are in course of construction as well as store houses, workshops, and other buildings for the use of the Municipality.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 12th and 6 P. M. of the 13th February: max. 52 hours 10 minutes; min. 48 hours 39 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe and the United Kingdom 9th February.

WE understand that Colonel W. H. Kirby, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, proceeds to England next month, on leave of absence.—*Poona Observer, Feb.* 13.

H. M.'s 1-18TH R. I. REGIMENT arrived at Poona from Secunderabad at 8 P. M, on the night of the 10th instant, under the command of Major Edward William Sarjent. This Corps consists of 21 Officers and 498 Non-Commissioned Officers, and Rank and File, 47 women and 82 children; they are encamped near the Sappers and Miners lines. This gallant Corps will leave for Bombay by the 10-30 P.M. train, to-morrow, and from thence they will embark per ship *Renown* for England.—*Id.*

THE DEATH OF THE EX-AMEER OF SCINDE.—On Saturday last one of the last Ex-Ameers of Scinde, named Meer Allahabuksh wullud Roostumbhai, who was located at Poona ever since Sir Charles Napier dethroned them, died in Bhowanee Peit, in one of the buildings belonging to Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee, Esq; in all there were four of them, and they all died here, but their bodies were taken to their native land, and we understand that this deceased's body will also be taken to his native land.—*Id.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 4th Feb. 1866.

OPEN 695¼ MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	62,490	15	2
Merchandize...	"	305,986	3	10
Earth & Sweepings Train	"	9,402	0	0
Total	Rs...	377,879	3	0

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GOVERNMENT yesterday placed at the disposal of the press, the following resolution, in reference to the petition from the Chamber of Commerce to Parliament, praying for a Committee of enquiry into the management and working of the Indo-European Telegraph.

The petition will be forwarded to the Government of India. At the same time extracts of Colonel Goldsmid's letter * No. 90 of 4th November last, will be sent to the Chamber of Commerce, to show the degree of control possessed by the English Government, because the petition indicates a misapprehension as to the power and responsibility of the English Government in the matter.

The principal delays have not been in the only portion of the Indo-European lines which are under the direct control of this Government. It will be pointed out to the Government of India, that frequently a large portion of the delay in delivery of Indo-European telegrams occurs after they have reached Kurrachee, and that this delay is perfectly and easily preventible by ordinary improvement of the lines. The letter from the Director General of Telegraphs to the Government of India, No. 218 of 23rd December last, shows, however, where improvement is most needed, and thereon the Government of India has already directed that every possible measure should be used to advance the work to the utmost extent during the present working season.

* This letter appeared in our issue of Monday last.—ED. *B. G.*

FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.

THE Annual Exhibition of the Free General Assembly's Institution was held in its public hall, last Friday afternoon. The chair was occupied by H. E Sir Bartle Frere. Among the many ladies and gentlemen present we observed the following:—Lady Frere; Miss Frere; the Hon'ble C. J. Erskine; the Hon'ble J. H. Frere, of Madras; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and sons; Mr. Percival, Private Secretary, and Captain Leach, Aid-de-Camp, to the Governor; the sons of the Raja of Sawantwadi and suite, accompanied by the Political Agent; Mr. and Mrs. Steuart; Mr. and Mrs. Chapman; H. B. Muir, Esq.; Mrs. Scott; John Smith, Esq.; John Thompson, Esq.; Dr. and Mrs. Nicolson, and Miss Nicolson; the Rev. Messrs. Fletcher, J. Mitchell, Du Port, Munger; Forbes, Macpherson, Paton, Boyd, Bowen, Aitken, Stothert, Carss, Ramkrishna, Appaji; Venayekrao Jaggonath, Esq.; Rao Bahadhur Ramchandra Balkrishna; Rao Saib Vishyanath Narayan Mandlik; Caliandas Mohandass, Esq.; Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.; Nanabhoy Rustomjee, Esq.; Dr. and Mrs. Joynt; Major Day; Dr. Sinclair; Mr, and Mrs. H. Birdwood; Mr. and Mrs. A Taylor; Mrs. Wilson; Miss Taylor; Miss Ballard; Mrs. Nesbit; Miss McNiven; Mr. and Mrs. K. R. Cama; Rev. and Mrs. Dhanjibhoy Nowrojee and daughters; Dr. Fraser; Dr. A. Pandurang; Mr. and Mrs. Wood; Rao Sahib Desai; Messrs. Mansukhram Surajaram; Ranchodbhai Uderam. The proceedings commenced with a short prayer by Rev. J. Mitchell of Poona. The classes of the school department were then called up and reviewed by Dr. Wilson. They repeated *memoriter* portions of their lessons, which they did in excellent style, and were examined by some of their youngest members. In this they displayed a remarkable liveliness and intelligence. In the intervals between their appearance, portions of written exercises were read by College students, which reflected much credit on their authors, and highly gratified the visitors. The College classes were not summoned, as many of them had been so lately tested by their University examinations. In the printed paper, circulated among the visitors, it was stated that "thirteen students successfully passed in 1865; the Matriculation Examination, one, the first examination in Arts, one, the examination for the degree of M. A of the University of Bombay; and one, his examinations for license as a Preacher of the Gospel before the Free Presbytery of Bombay."

At the close, Sir Bartle Frere warmly congratulated Dr. Wilson and his colleagues on the progress and success of the Institution, the advancement of which was very marked since he had visited it many years ago. It was in all respects worthy of that excellent system of education for which Scotland was so remarkable; and it was conferring great blessings on the West of India, in all parts of which he had found, in his varied movements, numbers of the pupils of Dr. Wilson, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Aitken, occupying situations of importance and influence, and satisfactorily discharging their duties. In one important respect, in reference to the grand objects of education, it stood higher than the Government seminaries; but no person more readily admitted than Dr. Wilson himself that the advancement of this object, that of directly teaching all that a Christian people esteems essential to the well-being of man, was beyond the province of an Indian Government. At liberty to choose its own course, the institution satisfied the demands of the conscience of its supporters, while entirely free from the interference of the secular power, it left its teaching to the acceptance or non-acceptance of native intelligence and conscience. It was a matter of congratulation that its instruction in the varied departments of knowledge met with so much acceptance, as manifested by the highly interesting, and gratifying scene which had now witnessed within its walls. His Excellency concluded by expressing the hope that by the blessing of God it would continue to prosper. The Governor's address was loudly applauded by the company present.

Dr. Wilson warmly acknowledged, in behalf of himself and colleagues, the kindness of Sir Bartle Frere in occupying the chair on this occasion, the interest which he had taken in the proceedings of the evening, and the indulgent judgment which he had pronounced on the institution. He (Dr. Wilson) could assure His Excellency that he never placed himself in an attitude of hostility to the labours of the Government in the matter of education; and that he was delighted to number many of its conductors among his best friends. Light and truth in whatever form, and to whatever degree communicated, ought to be esteemed a blessing to India, even by those who aspired to be personally instrumental in the work of conveying to it the highest blessings, connected with both the life which now is and that which is to come. For himself he could say that India was dearer to himself than ever. Though in a few days, the thirty-seventh year of his residence in the country would, if he were spared, be completed, he had no wish whatever to leave it. He felt it to be his privilege, as well as his duty, to continue to labour for its benefit as long as health and strength might be vouchsafed to him from on high. These remarks also called forth loud applause from the meeting.

There are at present in the College divison of the Institution upwards of sixty scholars, thirty of whom are students of the University. The total number of boys attending the school amounts to six hundred. The entire number of male and female pupils now under the instruction of the Free Church Mission at Bombay, and on the coast opposite to it, amounts to 1,360, of whom 414 are girls.

MEETING OF THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Bombay Education Society was held on Monday last, at the Byculla Boys' school. His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere presided; and there were also present—the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Hon'ble Col. Marriott, the Hon'ble C. J. Erskine, the Hon'ble H. B Ellis, Col. Grant, Col. Vincent, F. S. Chapman Esq, General Heath, Dr. Broughton, Rev. J. C. Reynell, Rev. Mr. Spring, Capt. Waddington, J. Firth, Esq., Dr. Haines, A. Crawford, Esq., H. Perceval, Esq., Capt. Leith, Rev. W. K. Fletcher, S. Wright, Esq., C Gonne, Esq., J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., Col. Hatch, Rev W. Maule, M. Melvill, Esq., Capt. Phillips (Secretary), &c. &c.

His Excellency said—Before we proceed to the business of the meeting, I think it would very materially facilitate our proceedings if Col. Marriott would be kind enough to give us a brief sketch of the different portions of which the present institution, as we now see it, is composed, because there are a good many points that will come before you for consideration, which will require to be differently treated according as they refer to what is connected with the old charitable portion of the Institution and that which is termed the Military Asylum; and it is well that we should bear the difference between these two portions of the Institution carefully in mind.

Colonel Marriott said the Society was formed, he thought, about 40 years ago, for the purpose principally of affording a charitable education to destitute and orphan European children. A few years afterwards the Government instituted for the benefit of its soldiers the Military Asylum, according to the rules of which, any soldier who subscribed a certain small sum within one year after his arrival in the country, was entitled to send his children to it at any time for education on making a further payment to the Asylum; and in case of his death or his return to England, the Institution was to have the entire charge of his children. In fact it was a very large boon to the soldiers; the subscriptions required from the soldiers were very small and not at all adequate to the cost incurred by Government. But instead of establishing separate schools for the purpose, the Government asked the Bombay Education Society to fulfil its responsibility to the subscribers to the Military Asylum, and this the Society undertook to do. The Society thereafter collected the subscriptions for the Military Asylum, decided on the claims of persons applying to have their children taken in, and received from Government five rupees a month for every child admitted. For many years the subscriptions which were received, together with the five rupees for each child, probably about met the actual cost of the Society—the current expenses at any rate. But for a good many years past the receipts of the Society on account of the Military Asylum must have very much fallen short of the expenditure. For a long time the Society never made any claim upon Government to fulfil its general obligation to meet the expenses of all the children admitted on the foundation of the Military Asylum; but about two years ago, their difficulties compelled them to turn their attention to the matter, and they appealed to Government to fulfil its obligation to meet the entire current expenditure on account of the Asylum. The Government admitted this general obligation, but there was first some discussion as to the mode in which the actual cost should be calculated. That point having been settled—though he did not know whether it was considered so by the Society—the question arose, how many of the children under the charge of the Bombay Education Society really belonged to the Military Asylum. When the first proposal was made that the Bombay Education Society should undertake the care of the Military Asylum children, these were only a small portion of all the children in the schools. But from the increase of European troops it had resulted that out of 396 children—which he believed was the average number for last year—224, or more than a half, he supposed to belong to the Military Asylum. One consequence of this had been that—so large a portion of the available accommodation of the schools being taken up by the Military Asylum children, and also to a small extent by the children of parents who could pay for them—the purely charitable operations of the Society had been nearly extinguished; there was neither money nor accommodation for many, or indeed he might say for any. It would thus be seen from the remarks he had made that the institution consisted principally of three component parts—first, the Military Asylum, which was incidentally connected with it; secondly, the children of those who could afford to pay either in whole or in part the cost of their maintenance; and thirdly, those who were purely objects of the Society's charity—and this last class, as he had said, was necessarily becoming smaller and smaller, and the means of taking in any new children becoming less. But the Military Asylum children on the one hand, and the other objects of the Society's care on the other, constituted the fundamental portions of the Institution; the former belonged to a separate foundation, instituted by Government, and for which the Government was generally responsible.

His Excellency—You say the Government is as it were morally bound to provide what the Institution may expend on behalf of the children of the Military Asylum?

Col. Marriott—Yes.

His Excellency—I don't know whether that was clearly laid down anywhere at the beginning

Col. Marriott—It was. It was admitted by your Excellency's Government that there was not only a moral obligation, but a specific recorded obligation, when first the arrangement between the Society and the Government was made; the only doubt being now as to who belong to the Military Asylum.

The Bishop—Was the Government obligation that they should pay all the expenses of the Military Asylum?

Col. Marriott—To meet the expenses.

The Bishop—Practically that has not been done, has it?

Col. Marriott—No.

The Bishop—I think the Society has borne two thirds of the average expenditure of the Military Asylum: am I wrong in that?

Col Marriott—Not quite two-thirds. The Government paid five rupees for many years when the supposed cost was Rs 15, which just leaves two-thirds; but the Education Society also received all subscriptions intended for the Military Asylum. I may safely say, however, that one-half was borne by the Society.

Mr. Firth thought his Lordship was quite right as to the two-thirds of the expenditure. He had a conviction that the Society had borne at least two-thirds of the expenditure for the last ten years

Dr. Haines, on being requested by His Excellency to make any remarks that occurred to him, read the following extract from the Sixth Annual Report of the Society, published in 1821, when the connection between the Society and the Military Asylum took place:—"The committee have next to report the commencement of a system for obtaining *subscriptions from the military*, which they trust will be productive of general and permanent advantage. It is desirable that in every instance possible, the parents should always contribute to the maintenance and education of their children according to circumstances; where the father dies or is removed to Europe without being permitted to take his child with him, no means remain of any remuneration being made to the institution which affords the necessary asylum; but it is believed and hoped that the father, while living, and in India would readily contribute a small portion of his means, on an assurance of his child being received on his own death or removal. On these principles the present plan is proposed; nor is it a mere speculative one; it is formed on a system which has succeeded to a great extent under the Madras presidency, and there is every reason to hope therefore it will meet with similar encouragement and support here. The plan itself is detailed in the rules appended to this report. The Society engage to receive into their central schools at the Presidency the children of all subscribers according to a fixed scale and who die or are removed to Europe. The committee entertain some little apprehension that possibly a great number of children might be thrown upon the institution before the plan could have sufficient time to operate, so as to enable the Society to collect the necessary funds for their support; it was determined, therefore, to forward an application to the Government, through His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, soliciting the guarantee of the Government in the same manner as was granted to the military asylum at Poonamallee near Madras. To this request, the Honorable the Governor in Council most readily assented, and a security is thus given to the subscribers at the same time that the Society will be guaranteed from any charge on the funds more than the subscriptions will support."

His Excellency—I think, gentlemen, that what Col. Marriott has been kind enough to tell us, and what Dr. Haines has just read, brings us to this conclusion—which will be sufficient as a basis from which to discuss the points that will be laid before you to-day—that the Institution was founded about 1815 for the benefit of children of European parentage belonging to Bombay; that after a time it was found capable of being divided into two portions—viz those children who were fully paid for by their friends, and those who were dependent upon charity for their education; and that to those was subsequently added by the action of Government the military portion of the Institution, in which the children of men in the military service of Government were enabled, by a very small payment made by their parents or friends to Government, to obtain such an education as the Institution could afford them, at the charge primarily of the Government; this duty being undertaken vicariously by the Institution in consideration of a fixed sum which was then considered sufficient to cover the current expenses. In process of time this sum given by Government on account of each child became insufficient, but that insufficiency was not at the time observed or pointed out; and I believe I am correct in saying that up to the present moment so little has this point been attended to, that it is rather difficult to say exactly who belong to the military division of the school and who to the other division. That is one point of uncertainty which has considerably embarrassed the Committee in their late proceedings. I think it is about eighteen months ago since this question was prominently brought before the Committee by Government, with a suggestion that the point should be followed out in order to ascertain how far Government were bound by the dormant obligation, as it were, to provide for their own military children—how far they were bound to come to the assistance of the Society. Now, a part of what we shall have to do in our discussion here to-day, will be to define exactly what is the Government obligation on account of their military children, and how far the Government is bound to come forward to assist the Society to get out of the difficulties into which it has been insensibly brought by the rise in prices which has made the Government contribution, formerly a sufficient contribution, now an insufficient one. That is one of the points which I hope we shall understand better after the meeting to-day Then will arise the other question connected with the original part of the Society's plan—viz, how far the paying children, as it were, are contributing sufficiently to the expenses of the Institution, and what is the present cost, and the present means of meeting the cost, of those children who are dependent upon charity The question has occupied the Committee, and they have drawn up the report which the Secretary will now read; and after that I shall submit to the Society a few points which I believe the Committee would like to have discussed this day; and I trust that the result will be to show us how the Institution is most likely to get out of its present financial difficulties.

The Secretary (Capt. Phillips) then read the following

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1865.

In presenting their usual Annual Report the Managing Committee of the Bombay Education Society regret that as regards the financial state of the Society it is not of a satisfactory nature. The total income of the Society from all sources during the year 1865 has been about Rs. 80,000, whereas the total expenditure was about Rs. 1,10,000 on account of the Schools, showing a deficit of Rs. 30,000. An inquiry into the causes of this deficit has elicited the following conclusions: That it was owing to

1. The admission of children without sufficient provision being assured for their maintenance.

2 To the want of due care to claim payment or even to enforce it when promised on account of children of persons of sufficient means.

3. To the continued increasing rates of every article of consumption which not only enhances the cost of maintenance of the children, but has also necessitated a corresponding increase in the wages of the Society's servants and teachers.

4. From a want of method heretofore in the Secretary's Office to which a large portion of the loss arising from the non-enforcement of dues, as previously mentioned, is owing.

5. To the cost of each child in the military asylum largely exceeding the receipts on their account. The number in the military asylum for the year 1865 was 224, the sum received on their account from Government and from soldiers subscribers to the military asylum was Rs. 17,878, the actual cost was for each child 25 Rupees per mensem, or for all Rs. 67,200 for the year, leaving a loss to the Society of Rs 49,322 on account of the soldiers' children.

6. Part of the deficit of last year is due to unfavourable contracts.

NOTE.—The falling off in the receipts for the School from the Press, and the consequent difference in the amount of deficiency as shown in the present and the Finance Committee's report, arises from the Press Superintendent having pointed out the necessity for the retention in hand of a larger cash balance than heretofore. The actual payments by the Press to the Schools were alone taken into account by the Finance Committee.

It will be seen that the excess of cost of the military asylum over receipts on that account alone amounts to far more than the entire deficit. The offer made by Government in Secretary Colonel Marriott's letter No. 2998 of the 26th of September 1865, to the address of the Secretary of the Bombay Education Society, respecting the subsidy Government would be prepared to offer the Society on account of children of the military asylum, is still under consideration. The Committee feeling that until they are satisfied as to the actual relief that these terms will afford, they are not justified in unconditionally accepting them. In immediate connection with this state of the finances the Managing Committee draw general notice to the fact that the primary charitable purpose of the Society has been in great part superseded, and that if it be relieved by Government of the entire cost of the military asylum children, the immediate surplus would only enable the Society to begin again to meet the urgent need to give free admission to indigent and orphan children, the maintenance of whom would still require the continued and liberal aid of the benevolent public. Government offered the sick officers' quarters at Matheran for purchase at cost price. This the Directors accepted The quarters were at the time of purchase, and are still, unfinished. The buildings would doubtless have proved a very eligible sanitarium for sick children, but the Committee regret that owing to their financial difficulties they have thought it expedient to request Government to repurchase them. A considerable change has taken place in the Secretary's department, in consequence of the objections raised by the Bishop and acquiesced in by Government, to the Chaplain of Byculla discharging as heretofore the duties of Secretary to the Bombay Education Society The Directors therefore appointed Captain Phillips as Secretary on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. A report by a Special Finance Committee and the resolution of the Managing Committee thereon is appended. The measures therein recommended are being carried out, one of the most important, that of utilizing the services of the children with the aid of various mechanical appliances, (which also was one of the primary objects of the Society on its first institution,) will be carried out as soon as cooking ranges and washing machines can be procured in this country or from England.

The Managing Committee have, in the present state of the Society, thought it advisable to give more authority to the School Committee, whose meetings take place oftener than theirs, and thus enable them to act where prompt measures are required.

State of the Schools.—Mr. Draper was deputed by the Director of Public Instruction to examine the boys and girls in secular instruction, and has submitted a favourable report both upon the scholars and the zeal and attention of the Masters and Mistresses The Venerable Archdeacon Leigh Lye was appointed by the Bishop to examine the Schools in religious knowledge; the report gives a satisfactory result of the examination.

Central Schools, Byculla and Poona Branch.—The average number of children maintained and educated as boarders in the Schools at Byculla and Poona, during the year 1865, was 396, viz 214 boys and 182 girls, of this number 224 were military asylum children. 34 children were entirely supported by the Society, friends of 4 children paid the full amount required for their support, viz. Rs. 22 per mensem (now ascertained to be Rupees 25 per mensem), and the remainder have been paid for in sums varying from 1 to 10 Rupees

Boys' School, Byculla.—At the end of the last year there were 184 boarders and 18 day scholars, 30 were admitted and 45 discharged during the year. Of this number 82 have been taken out by their friends, 3 have joined Government offices as clerks, 2 have joined the P. and O. Co.'s service, one the Government Medical Department, and one the Government Telegraphic Office, 3 children have died.

Girls' School, Byculla.—At the end of last year there were 134 boarders and 9 day scholars, 44 children were admitted and 53 were discharged. Of this number 3 have married, 2 have been sent to the Poona Infant School and 2 have entered service as ladies' maids. 2 deaths have occurred during the year.

Medical Report, Byculla.—The medical reports for the year are on the whole favourable. 5 deaths occurred, 3 from dysentery, 1 from fever, and 1 from tetanus. That of Poona is particularly encouraging, only one death, viz., from "dentitio" having occurred.

Printing Press.—Mr. Firth's report is as follows:—To the Secretary Bombay Education Society. Sir,—The gross earnings of the printing office during 1865 were Rs. 3,80,536, being an increase of Rs. 50,157 on the previous year's total. But this increase in the figures is due as much to the enhanced prices as to more work executed, yet we have not been able to make quite the ratio of our profit in proportion to the increased earnings, the cost of labour having risen in a greater degree. However, it is satisfactory to be able to report that our past year's profits have not fallen lower than the previous year. Rs 10,411 have been given to the Schools, and there were besides Rs. 17,169 cash in the press accounts on the 31st December, against only Rs 3,427 with which we commenced the year; it must be apparent that to reduce the working cash balance of the press to this latter small sum, was very hazardous, and the Committee could not venture to do so this year; but the effect of leaving a larger cash balance with the press has been to make the sum transferable to the schools that amount (viz. Rs. 13,741) less for 1865. To show the necessity of keeping for the press the balance of Rs. 17,169 on the 31st December last, it need only be stated that it was scarcely sufficient to meet the sums due for wages to the men for December, viz. Rs. 18,36-, and that to appropriate for the schools money required for current wages of the press would not only be unjust, but very injurious to the interest of the printing office; when this was done at the beginning of last year, it caused great embarrassment. The types and articles of dead stock have been considerably added to during the year, so that the office is more efficient than ever; also our consumable stores on hand are somewhat in excess of last year's stock I have also found it impossible to prevent the outstanding accounts due to the press increasing, but these being all prospective assets, though not realized at the date of closing our accounts, make the prospects of available profit in the coming year the more hopeful. In the first half of the year the supply of work was as plentiful as in 1864, but shortly after July 1st, there was a manifest decrease of orders; our heavy arrears were worked off, and for several months it was a constant anxiety with me to obtain sufficient work to keep the men employed, they were of course in many branches kept only short time, and this has necessarily affected our profits. In May last, my Assistant, Mr. James Hancock, died after a very brief illness; apparently slightly indisposed he was at his office work a few hours before his death. Always industrious and devoted to his work, he died, as it were, at his post. In June our Lithographic Manager, Mr. Abraham, went to England, and has not yet resumed his employment. In October, our Second Assistant, Mr. Banks, was stricken with a severe illness, lasting 2 months, but happily he recovered, and has, I hope, quite regained his health. From the impossibility of obtaining skilled Assistants at short notice, the sickness or sudden departure of any of our Managers not only deranges the work, but throws excessive labour on the others, as well as on the Superintendent; the past year has therefore been one of trials, and makes it the more satisfactory that we have maintained our ground. It was found necessary to send to England for another Assistant, he—Mr Shepherd—reached Bombay in August last, and has been of great service, as he came in time to take up the work of Mr. Banks, during his illness. I would wish here to record the invaluable assistance Mr Kingsmill—the Assistant Superintendent—has rendered to the office. With great self-denial, when ill, and suffering from overwork, he remained at his post; but not only for this, but for the energy and professional ability with which he manages his large and important department, I cannot write in too high commendation. From Mr. Graham (in the Foundry), Mr. Green (in the Binding Department), the press has received good service, and Mr. Latrenais (Head Clerk and Accountant) has rendered excellent aid. But one other subject remains to be noticed—our premises. At the time of reporting last year we had "notice to quit" by September, and moreover our landlord, Mr. Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy, doubled our rent (Rs. 400 to 800) in February last. He became insolvent in July and the property is now under Sheriff's attachment; to pro-

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vide other premises nothing has been done. This is undoubtedly a most unsatisfactory position to be in, it may at any time affect the existence of the press, and seems to make it imperative on the Society either to try to sell their printing office, or to make provisions for permanent premises.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, J. Firth, Superintendent, B. E. S. Press.

Bombay, 3rd February 1866.

Resolutions of the Managing Committee of 10th January 1866, on the Report of the Finance Committee appointed by Managing Committee Bombay Education Society, to report on the present unsatisfactory state of the Society's Finances, with a view to the adoption of remedial measures.

The Finance Committee have the honour to report as follows:—From an examination of the accounts furnished, it appears that the total ordinary expenditure of the past year may be estimated at one lakh and eleven thousand Rupees, whereas the income from all sources was slightly under sixty thousand Rupees, thus leaving a deficit of not less than fifty thousand Rupees; these figures include all receipts and disbursements of the Society of a recurring character, and may, in the absence of the completed accounts for the year, be accepted as tolerably accurate. To meet so alarming a state of affairs, the Committee have to recommend that the standard for established strength of the School in Dr. Haines' letter, No. 6, of 31st October 1864, and in Dr. Miller's report on the Poona School for the same year, be in future strictly adhered to, namely, 140 in each of the Bombay Schools, and 50 in that of Poona, such standard being inclusive of children on the military asylum list; and further, that no fresh admission be made until this limit be reached.

Resolution.—Carried; and further, that the Managing Committee decide that the parents of children of the Bombay Education Society residing in Bombay, who are in a position to maintain them at home, be informed, that from the 1st proximo they can be continued in the school only as day scholars on payment of Rupees 7 per mensem, and on paying an extra charge, such as the Secretary may consider a fair equivalent, they will be provided with dinner.

This measure, besides conducing to the health and bodily development of the children, will, it is believed, reduce the expenditure by at least ten thousand Rupees per annum. They have also to urge that steps be taken for disposing of the plant and good-will of the press, which owing to high rents and other circumstances, now fails to yield an adequate return. It will be sufficient perhaps to note that the rent of the press building has recently been doubled.

Resolution.—That the Press Committee be requested to make inquiries as to the possibility of disposing of the press plant.

The next most important proposition the Committee have to offer is, that negociations be entered into for securing the Society from losses arising from soldiers ceasing to subscribe after the admission of their children to the Schools, by which the Society loses all claim upon Government for the maintenance of such children, and is unable to remove them. The Committee suggest that the loss to the Society from this cause be carefully calculated, and that compensation for past losses be sought.

Resolution.—This subject to await Dr. Haines' and Mr. Fletcher's draft reply to Colonel Marriott's letter No. of September 1865.

The Committee also suggest the abrogation of Rule 48, and the amendment of page 77 of the Report for 1864, by increasing the rates for compounding 50 per cent.

Resolution.—That this rule be brought before the next Annual Meeting, with a recommendation that it be expunged.

They also note the expediency of carefully scrutinizing the cases of children partly paid for by their friends, with a view to ascertaining to what extent an increased demand can be made.

Resolution.—This is being carried out in the Secretary's office.

They also recommend that in all cases, other than military ones, in the event of parents being unable to compound for the full monthly payments, they should be required to insure their lives in favour of the Society, for such amount as the Committee may determine, the premium to be charged along with the monthly payment for the support of the children, on case of whose death or departure, after satisfaction of all due claims, but not otherwise, the said policies may be given up to the persons themselves, or their representatives.

Resolution.—Carried.

They think that the question of utilizing a portion of the Society's land as building sites might advantageously be taken into consideration by the Managing Committee.

Resolution.—The Secretary to have a survey made of the property of the Society available for building sites:—secondly, to apply to the Municipal Commissioner for information as to the amount of tender accepted by him for filling up a tank in Middle Colaba.

They recommend that the School Committee be empowered to revise the establishment to correspond as far as possible with the requirements of the reduced number of scholars, and with the view to the gradual substitution of the labour of the children in conjunction with mechanical appliances, for that of paid servants, more especially as regards *cooking, washing,* and *tailoring,* and further to utilize the services of selected boys in the capacity of clerks for routine duties.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. In connection with the proposed appeal to the public, the Committee have to suggest that the Lord Bishop be addressed with a request that he may be pleased to prescribe a fixed date for the preaching of the charity sermons at all the Churches in this Presidency, in aid of the funds of the Society, thus ensuring a more permanent and unvarying addition to the Society's income from this source than heretofore.

Resolution.—Carried.

The Committee would further urge an early determination of the pending question regarding the disposal, or otherwise, of the Matheran buildings.

Resolution.—It is proposed to address the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, offering the buildings to Government, but as Dr. Haines and Mr. Fletcher have not had an opportunity of recording their opinion thereon, that the matter be referred to them by circulation.

The Secretary, in answer to His Excellency, said this report had not yet been printed and circulated; that was not usually done till the middle of the year. It was first approved by the Managing Committee, and was now presented to this as the general meeting of the Society.

His Excellency—Gentlemen, you have heard the report read, but it seems to me that before we proceed to discuss a report of such proportions as this it should be printed, with such accounts as may be forthcoming, and should be in the hands of the subscribers: because the propositions to which the report inevitably points are, so to speak, completely revolutionary propositions, and nothing as I understand in the report could be adopted which would not very materially change the constitution of the Society. I think it would hardly be safe if we were to-day, merely having heard the report read, to proceed to decide on, or even to do more than discuss in a very cursory manner, propositions of so very great importance to the Society. But as we are here assembled to-day, it seems to me that we might very profitably ask some of the gentlemen who have paid attention to the Society's proceedings during past years, if they would lay before us orally such information as they are able to give us on the two very important points of how the expenditure may be reduced and how it is possible that the income may be increased. With regard to the expenditure, the report of the Society embraces one or two propositions which may have a considerable effect upon the finances of the Society; but it is to be observed that they don't do much in the way of absolute retrenchment without impairing to some extent the usefulness of the Society. There are propositions which, as I understand them, amount pretty much to this, that the establishment should be reduced, and that the children should do a good deal more for themselves; but the main point in which reduction appears to be contemplated is by decreasing the number of children. That I think is the case, Captain Phillips?

Captain Phillips—That the friends of those children who are in a position to keep them at home should either have them removed or pay the full amount for them. The military children of course must be kept.

His Excellency—That is a proposition which, taken nakedly—merely looking upon it as a proposal to reduce the number of children in connection with the Society—we should all regret to be under the necessity of adopting. It comes pretty much to this, that if the Society is to maintain its present position of usefulness we must considerably increase the income. I think the Directors will agree in that; that there is not much to be done if you keep up the same number of children that you now have; and that there is not much to be done in the way of reducing expenditure—nothing, in fact, which would make a sufficient impression upon such a large deficit. And, therefore, the one point of importance is, how to increase the income. Now, while we are here to-day, I should propose in the first place that we should take no final action upon this report till it has been printed and circulated and considered by the subscribers; and that we should meet again before we take any step of such importance as revolutionising the Society. But in the meantime if any of the gentlemen who have been connected with this Society—Dr. Haines, Colonel Hatch, Mr. Fletcher, or any other who has paid much attention to the work of the Society—would give us their views on either of these points,—the reduction of expenditure without impairing the efficiency of the Institution; and the increase of income—I think they would do the Society a very great service.

Col. Hatch said he understood that the reduction of the number of children had also been recommended on sanitary grounds. Dr. Haines and Dr. Broughton had stated that the two schools could not contain more than 140 each, and the school at Poona 50.

His Excellency.—I understand that Dr. Haines' views in this matter would be met by dividing the Society, as it were; that Dr. Haines would not in the least wish that any single child should be sent away, but he would propose that in any single locality like this not more than a certain number of children should be kept.

Dr. Haines explained that his observations were made just as surgeon for the Byculla schools in regard to the number of children that could be accommodated in them. The number he had stated was deduced from measurements, taking into consideration the principles which had been of late years universally allowed to prevail in regard to the construction of places for the accommodation of large numbers of people. He learned from the earlier reports that the buildings were intended originally to contain 150 each. The maximum number he stated was 140, but he allowed that in cases of emergency a number more might be accommodated. His observations merely applied to these schools, and had no reference to the Society having branch institutions elsewhere.

Mr. Fletcher stated that for a great number of years it had been felt that the sleeping accommodation of the school was greatly below the wants of the children. There were no dormitories whatever connected with the school, and from its foundation the children had had to sleep in the same room in which they had been taught. Now, it was a project as much as eighteen years ago, that a dormitory should be built, but the Society had never been in a position to do it. Sites had been pointed out on which dormitories might be built in immediate connection with the two buildings, but it had always been felt that there were no funds which could be applied to such a purpose. If anything could be done to raise means sufficient to give to each of the schools a suitable dormitory—which might easily be extended from the centre of each building to the southward—they would then be able to accommodate the full number that the schools could hold by day—which would probably be not less than 200. The reverend gentleman having made an allusion to the present monthly cost of each child, viz. Rs. 25,

His Excellency asked whether that included any interest in the building, or anything of that sort.

Mr. Fletcher—Merely teaching, clothing, and feeding.

Mr. Ellis—And repairs.

Mr. Fletcher—I don't think that is included.

Mr. Ellis—It is very important to know what is included in the charge.

Mr. Fletcher had been told that Rs. 25 a month was the sum at which the Scotch Orphanage estimated its expenditure for every child, and he knew that it had been obliged to inform the parents of children that unless that sum was paid they would have to take their children home. One great source of the difficulties in which the Bombay Education Society found itself arose from the heavy increase in prices.

His Excellency.—Do you recollect, Mr. Fletcher, what it used to be in former days?

Mr. Fletcher.—The Society in its earliest days published a table calculated by the Rev. David Young, according to which Rs 15 was the estimated sum; and up to this time that has been the standard at which all children have been admitted into the school. Persons come forward and claim under the rules that they may have their children admitted at that rate; so that on every child admitted under these circumstances we are losing Rs. 10 a month.

His Excellency.—Are there any children who are paid for at the full amount?

The Secretary said there were four.

His Excellency asked Mr. Firth to give his opinion respecting the position of the printing office in connection with the Society, which had long been considered as the mainstay of the Society's finances, though it seemed now rather doubtful from what they had heard whether it was of very great profit or not.

Mr. Firth in reply stated that during the eighteen years he had been connected with that establishment it had realised two lakhs, and the plant they had at present amounted to three lakhs. Probably the plant and all was worth at least six lakhs. He considered that the printing office had been most successful as a mercantile undertaking, but it was precarious, as it depended very much on the personal management of the department.

His Excellency enquired if Mr. Firth would recommend the Society to continue the printing office or to realise the value of it.

Mr. Firth replied that so long as there was a chance of getting printing he thought they should go on with it.

His Excellency asked Col Hatch whether the Military Asylum provided a home and education for every child that was brought to the school rooms, or whether there was any rejection.

Col. Hatch said that of course the parents must comply with all the rules in the case of the Military Asylum. There had been great difficulty experienced in many cases where the parents had subscribed properly at first but afterwards ceased to do so; there being no authority to force them to continue paying.

His Excellency enquired of Mr. Fletcher to what extent he thought the Society at present met the wants which led to its original institution—to what extent it fulfilled all the objects which were originally proposed, apart from the Military Asylum?

Mr. Fletcher said the Society was instituted for the education and maintenance of poor Christian children. It was established at a time when there were few persons in the country who did not belong to the public service, and was intended for children whose parents were killed in the public service, children of those who died in the public service, and indigent children. So long as the country continued under the East India Company, and before railways and other public works had attained their present extent and brought into the country large numbers of artizans, the Society was probably equal to all the demands made upon it; but from that time there had been a constantly increasing application for admission from these new classes. Artizans and others were dispersed throughout the country, in places where there were no schools at which to place their children. They brought their children out with them, and there were plenty more born here; but for none was there any school out of Bombay. Application was made at the Byculla schools, and either there was no room, or only such terms could be made as would not pay for the maintenance of the child. The Society had for years been found defective in its accommodation for this additional population; and in every future year they might look forward to its being found more and more defective. If the Military Asylum had not been added to it, of course they would not have to give entire preference to the children of that institution and might have acted with impartiality towards all applicants. But that having been done a very large number who had a claim upon the Society had necessarily been refused admission, there being a preference for the children of the Military Asylum and there having been a constantly increasing number of applicants from both sources—that is, both from the army and the free settlers of the country. If they were to do anything for that Society they must greatly increase their subscriptions and increase the number of their schools too.

Mr. Erskine—Is there any estimate of the financial position of the Bombay Education Society, prospectively, as it would stand if it was now relieved from all extra liability on account of the Military Asylum?

The Secretary—It would be able to pay its way if it were relieved entirely of the Military Asylum children.

Mr. Erskine—And would it have a surplus?

The Secretary—Probably.

Mr. Fletcher—But the Institution is not large enough at present to receive only those who have no military claim upon them.

The Bishop—Suppose the children who are represented as being able to pay were removed from the school, how far would that relieve the Society?

The Secretary said it had been done as much as possible. If fully done it would not relieve the Society to any great extent. There were a few, whose parents stayed at a distance, and for whom payment had been made in advance for the present year; and the parents of such children had refused to remove them till the expiration of that time. As far as he could possibly trace people's means he had enforced the regulation of the Committee, but that had only been to the extent of twelve or fourteen children.

Colonel Marriott, asked what number of these children the institution would be relieved of at the end of the year?

The Secretary—Only two or three.

The Bishop—The expression has been used with reference to our present position that it is "alarming." There was a Committee meeting on Saturday with reference to this report; were any facts stated then which would tend to nullify that expression?

The Secretary—The position of the Society is alarming in so far as that unless it gets relief it will have to shut up the schools.

Mr. Fletcher pointed out that it was in the Finance Committee's report that the word "alarming" occurred.

The Rev. Mr. Reynell stated that they found at the Committee meeting that if the Government relieved them of the cost of the children of the Military Asylum, they would not have to draw upon the capital of the Society at all.

Colonel Marriott—What do you call the capital of the Society?

Mr. Reynell—There is a certain amount of money in the hands of the Society for the purchase of land.

Col. Marriott suggested the possibility of a very considerable reduction of current expenditure by removing the schools to a cheaper locality like the Deccan. The expense of messing, which formed a large portion of the expenditure, would, he thought, be less in the Deccan.

Mr. Fletcher thought that if the Commissariat had power to give the Society rations at privileged rates, it would very materially decrease their expenditure on all necessaries of life. They had several times applied to the Commissariat for that, but had received the answer that they were precluded by Government orders from receiving any benefit in that quarter.

Col. Marriott—The Commissariat buys things in the market like any body else, the only difference being that it is done wholesale.

Mr. Fletcher—We can't get things at the same rate as they can.

Col. Marriott.—It is done by contract.

Mr. Fletcher.—Yes, but we might be included in the contract.

Col. Marriott.—Would there be a considerable difference?

Mr. Fletcher.—Very considerable.

His Excellency.—I think, gentlemen, there is this much very satisfactory in what has been elicited during the discussions to-day. It is certainly true that, though the Managing Committee withdrew the word alarming from their report, the state of things is such as to give very considerable anxiety to all the friends of the Institution; but I think we may consider that although there has been this ground for anxiety, yet there is also a very reasonable ground for hope—from what we heard from Colonel Marriott as to the claim which the Society has upon the Government, and from Mr. Firth as to the prospects of making the printing establishment a really useful property—that we are not very far from a position of possible solvency; but it is quite clear that a great deal more of enquiry and a considerable degree more of thought is necessary before we can say that we see our way distinctly to that new condition of things which we desire, without impairing the usefulness of the society,—unless we propose to remain insolvent, and of course insolvency is synonymous with shutting up the institution, whether it be at the end of one year, or two or three. But it seems to me, as I said before, that the adoption of that report would be in itself a revolutionary measure. It distinctly recognises the necessity of an entire change in a great many portions of the administration of the Society; and I think, before we adopt it, we should go very carefully into the matter, and be more deliberately prepared, if possible, for discussing it.

[His Excellency submitted a resolution to the meeting—proposing amongst other things an adjournment and a Committee—which will be found below as afterwards amended.]

The Bishop asked His Excellency, whether the gentlemen who had been named as a Committee would be at liberty to refer to the resolution which had been sent by Government on Saturday last, for, he remarked, that resolution must assuredly affect in a material manner all prospective plans for the future course and position of the Society.

His Excellency—I think the reference to the Committee should be as wide as possible. Dr. Haines has explained to us to-day that if we wish to give the children the best possible chance of preserving their health, whether here or elsewhere, he considers the present numbers to which the schools have attained to be quite the limit of any possible number which could be brought together in one school without injury to their health; and, therefore, I hope that the Committee in considering what should be done will pay as much attention to the division and expansion of the Institution as to any curtailment of expense, as that may in the end be the best economy.

The Bishop suggested that until such time as the Committee's report should be given in certain reductions which had been ordered, especially with reference to the school at Poona, should be suspended. An order had been sent to Poona for the immediate dismissal of a matron and an assistant teacher, and had thrown the institution there into very great dismay and confusion.

Mr. Fletcher expressed his approval of this suggestion.

After a little unimportant discussion, the following resolution, moved by the Lord Bishop and seconded by Mr. Erskine, was put to the meeting and unanimously carried: "That the Report be printed, with a sketch of the history of the Society, and circulated, and that the meeting be adjourned to the third Monday in March in order to give time for the consideration of the report. That in the meantime, the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee, with a request that they will be prepared to submit to the adjourned meeting a series of Resolutions such as may be calculated to place the Institution in a safe financial position, without, if possible, impairing its usefulness; that they should suggest any possible division or extension of the Society's Schools which may be recommended by sanitary or other considerations, and be also financially possible, and that in the meantime any reduction in the present establishments of the Institution be suspended. The members of the Sub-Committee are Rev. W. K. Fletcher; Colonel Marriott; Dr. Haines; Colonel Hatch; Mr. M. Melville; Capt. Waddington; Mr. Firth."

The meeting then separated.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker.)

ADMINISTRATION CERTIFICATE.

Jamsetjee Cowasjee—Applicant vs. Motibai, wife of Bomanjee Nusserwanjee—Opponent.

[If each of two relatives of a deceased person, under Act XXVII. of 1860, makes an application to a District Judge for a certificate to administer that person's estate, the District Judge cannot tell them to have their respective rights determined by a regular suit, but must determine, in a summary way, which of the applicants has a preferable right to the certificate, and grant the same accordingly.]

Messrs. Howard and Nanabhai Haridas for the applicant.

Messrs. White and Shantaram Narayan for the opponent.

This was an application in the nature of an appeal against an order of the District Judge of Surat, dated 9th September 1865, refusing to grant a certificate of administration applied for under Act XXVII. The facts of the case were as follows:—

The applicant's wife Khursedbai having died childless at Surat on the 25th May 1865, leaving considerable property, consisting of lands, houses, Government Promissory Notes, shares in Joint Stock Companies, decrees against several debtors, annuities, &c., the applicant who was in possession of a greater portion thereof, on the 16th June following, applied to the District Judge of Surat for a certificate of administration under Act XXVII. of 1860, alleging that in her last will and testament, dated the 24th September 1862, she had appointed him her executor and residuary legatee. The District Judge, thereupon, issued a proclamation inviting all persons who wished to dispute the applicant's right to such certificate to appear and enter their objections. Accordingly the opponent Motibai, a maternal aunt of the deceased Khursedbai, appeared to oppose the grant of such certificate to the applicant, and, in an application she presented to the Judge, prayed that such certificate might be granted to her. The case came on before him on the 9th September following, when he called upon the applicant's vakil to show in the first place that the deceased Khursedbai was by law competent to make a will. Argument were accordingly addressed to him on that point; but without expressing any opinion whatever on the legal question of competency, or examining a single witness as to the genuineness of the will propounded by the applicant, although there were a number of such witnesses present in Court, or desiring the opponent to adduce any evidence whatever in support of her claim to such certificate, or against the claim of the applicant, the Judge refused to grant him the certificate applied for, recording the following minute in Guzerati:—

"The applicant Jamsetjee's application is to the effect that his wife Khursedbai made a will that he is her heir; and that, therefore, he should get a certificate for the management of her property.

"The opponent contends to the effect that the said will is false; that it becomes void by the conditions mentioned therein, that the deceased Khursedbai was not competent to make such a will, that the will is void according to the usage of the Parsee caste; that according to the will made by the deceased Rustomjee, she (opponent) has a right of inheritance to the property of the deceased (Khursedbai); that therefore she (opponent) should get the certificate, that a woman is not competent to make a will; that the husband of a wife dying without any issue cannot inherit the property which she may have obtained from her mother's side (house); and many other arguments are taken.

"The point for decision in this case is, whether a certificate can be granted to the applicant according to his application or not?

"In regard to this, I am of opinion, that a certificate cannot be granted to the applicant according to his application; because from the purport of the applicant's application (it appears that) he seeks to establish his right of inheritance under the will, and the application is made under Act XXVII. of 1860. Under these circumstances, the Court cannot, under the said Act, declare him to be an heir on the strength of the will. Therefore the application of the applicant is rejected, and it is determined that the party who believes to have a just right should file a suit to get this dispute disposed of by the civil Courts."

Hence this application. It was called on on the 8th November 1865, when, it appearing to the Court, that the District Judge's refusal to grant the certificate applied for by the applicant was the result of a misconception on his part of the nature of the applicant's application, the papers and proceedings in the case were ordered to be sent up, and a notice was sent to the opponent to show cause why the Judge's order should not be set aside. The same arising accordingly, the case was called again on the 13th December 1865, when Messrs. White and Shantaram Narayan appeared to show causes.

Mr. White contended that the Court could not entertain the application at all, as the Act under which the application to the District Judge was made allowed no appeal against an order rejecting it; [Mr. Justice Tucker—Do you mean to say, Mr. White, that if a Judge for fanciful or frivolous reasons refuses to grant a certificate, there is no power in us to make him grant it?] [Mr. Justice Westropp.—Although the Act does not expressly allow an appeal in a case like this, we have jurisdiction to hear this application, under Section 5, Reg. II. of 1827.] that the Judge was not bound to give a certificate to the applicant; that it was discretionary with him to grant him one or not, and no case was made out to his satisfaction for granting one: that the applicant had not shown that he was likely to suffer by the Judge's refusal.

Mr. Justice Westropp—The Court can't possibly do any mischief by granting a certificate to a person who has a valid will in his possession, and it may do an immense deal of harm by refusing it; that the points in dispute between the parties would be more conveniently disposed of in a regular suit by one of them; and that it would be hazardous to grant a certificate without taking security.

Mr. Howard replied—The claim to a certificate under Act XXVII. of 1860, which either party put forth before the District Judge, ought to have been determined by him. He had no option in the matter. The words of Sec. 3 are, *the Court * * * * * shall determine the right* to the certificate *and grant the same accordingly.*

Mr. Justice Westropp.—On this point we are with you, Mr. Howard. We won't trouble you any further.

Per Curiam—"Ordered that the case be remitted to the District Judge that he may ascertain whether the will is a genuine one, and, on due enquiry after notice to the parties concerned, grant a certificate to the person who may appear entitled thereto, after first taking from the person receiving the certificate such security as shall seem requisite for the protection of the estate according to Section 5, Act XXVII. of 1860."

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES—1866.

Third Day, Tuesday, 12th Feb.

The racing to-day was a vast improvement upon the previous day's sport, the card showing good fields and containing the names of the crack horses of the season; while the running was excellent, though the result was contrary to the expectations of the "seers." It is to be regretted that the public stand was so poorly filled; but as the spirited proprietor has intimated his intention to reduce the charges for the seats all round, it is to be hoped that he will meet with better encouragement for the future. The Band of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, which is a splendid one, was again in attendance, and discoursed sweet music between the intervals—no doubt making the ladies wish the ball was to take place again. Let us now turn to the card—

"The Bombay European Merchants' Cup."—Value Rs. 1,000, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. To close and name on the 1st February. For all Horses. 2 miles. Weight for age P. P. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. The winner of the "Forbes Stakes" to carry 5 lbs. extra, and 3 lbs additional for each other race won during the Meeting up to 14 lbs. Three Horses, the property of distinct owners, to start, or the Cup will be withheld. English Horses to carry 1½ stone extra.

		st.	lbs.		
The Stranger's	g. a. h. Kohinoor	8	12	J. C. Brewtey.	1
Hajee Abdool Wahab's	c. a. h. Raby	9	9	Rizzack	2
The Stranger's	g. a. h Grey Leg	9	3	W. Brewtey	3
Mr. Cummin's	c. c. m. Rosemary	9	2	Feroze	4

The favourite for this was the English mare, if there was any favour shown at all; though *Kohinoor* was said to have no chance, as he was only entered to make running for his stable companion. The previous running of *Raby* justified him being placed on a par with his companion, although giving the others considerable weight. On the ringing of the second bell they were all marshalled past the stand, the mare keeping very quiet this evening, and looking well; but on going to the post she became fidgetty. *Raby* was just the same as ever in the height of condition. *Grey Leg* bowled by like a little engine, while *Kohinoor* did not seem to be quite up to the mark. After a little manœuvring at the post, through the mare's disinclination to get away, they were all sent off with a good start; *Kohinoor* leading, the mare in rear. On rounding the first corner the leader gained three lengths ahead of the other horses, who were together, the mare almost pulling her side out of the saddle, though she had been rigged with a pair of running reins. Passing the chair they were in the some position, though *Kohinoor* was mending his pace, and at the next corner was some five lengths ahead, *Grey Leg* and *Raby* coupling, *Rosemary* a length behind. They continued thus to the mile post when the mare commenced lagging behind. On nearing the haystacks *Kohinoor* drew back a bit to the others and took a "breather," which freshened him a little. Passing the Dhobies' corner they were together, *Kohinoor* having a slight lead. At the half mile from home, the mare was reckoned to be out of the race, the others going at it, though the lead had not been arrested from *Kohinoor* once since the start. From the last corner an exciting race ensued between *Kohinoor*, *Raby* and *Grey Leg*, which elicited shouts from the spectators "It's *Grey Leg's*." "No, it's not: it's *Raby's*;" then again, "No, by Jove! its *Kohinoor's*," and so it was, he being landed a winner by half a length, *Raby* beating *Grey Leg* by a neck, the mare lying three or four lengths behind. The winner was greeted with great cheers while passing the post, to the great surprise of the rider and everybody else, who never for a single moment fancied such a termination. The time this race was done in was the best that has been done in India by an Arab horse, with weight up. Time—½m. 56s. 1m. 1-55. 1½m. 2-52. 2 m. 3 m. 50½ sec

The next race was the

"The Galloway Plate."—Rs. 300 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. 1½ mile. Weight for inches. 14 hands to carry 9 st. To close and name the day before the Race.

		st.	lb.	oz.		
H. H Aga Khan's	b. a. g. Jairam	8	13	2	Syed	1
The Bedouin's	g. a. g. Multum-in-Parvo	8	7	14	Benson	2
Mr H gg's	g. a. g. Old Tom	8	12	4	Rizzack	3
Mr. Williams's	b. a. g. Lottery	8	12	4	Mr. Williams	4
Major Crosbie's	g. a. p. Dutchman	8	0	0	Rowjee	5

This was made a certainty for *Old Tom*, but he disappointed his backers. *Dutchman* was in a greater hurry at the start to be first than at the finish. A good start was effected for all but *Lottery*, who stood at the post as cool as a cucumber waiting for the others, who left him napping there till they had gone some distance ahead, by which he lost the race. *Dutchman* had the lead up to the mile, the others playing follow-my-leader, when he was collared by *Old Tom*, the others close up. After going a short distance, *Multum* went to the fore and took first place. Coming to view from the Dhobeis' corner, they were all seen to be together, making another good race of it home. From the last corner they were all at it, up to the distance, when one that was lying quietly behind, *Jairam*, sneaked in to the inside, and passed the others, who were all looking another way, winning a pretty race by half a length, the rest all close up—*Multum* second, beating *Old Tom* for second place, by a neck, who did the same for *Lottery*.

Time—2 min. 53 sec.

"The Hack Stakes."—Of Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance 5 G. M. 10 st. 7 lbs. Gentlemen riders. ¾ mile. To close and name the day before the Race. Winner to be sold for Rs. 800.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Benson's	g. a. h. ( )	10	7	Mr. S....	1
Mr Cummin's	c. a. h. Brigand	10	7	....	2

A good start was effected, and both kept company to the last turn, when the chestnut dropped behind, the grey winning by two lengths, in 1 min. 29 sec.

"The Malet Stakes."—Rs. 400 from the Fund. A Handicap open to all Horses that have started during the Meeting. 2¼ miles. 20 G. M. entrance. 5 G. M. F. for not standing the Handicap Entrance to be made by 8 A. M. the day before the Race. Weights to be announced by 12 o'clock, and declarations as to standing or not to be made with the other nominations of the day.

		st.	lbs.		
The Stranger's	g. a. h Grey Leg	9	12	Brewtey	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	g. a. h Mah	8	12	Imam	2
Hajee Abdool Wahab's	g. a. h. Mistake	9	10	Ali Abdoola	3
Mr. Bailey's	c. a. h. Rufus	7	0	Rowjee	4

This was a trial of the staying powers of the Arab, and for which two old platers, *Grey Leg* and *Mistake*, were entered. These two horses were maidens the same season and both appeared in the Dealer's Plate of that year. It is now some five years since, and they now again meet, *Mistake* with his then owner. The latter was made the favourite, on account of *Grey Leg* having run in a former race. But here, again, was another fluke. A good start was effected, *Rufus* jumping off with the lead, *Mistake* lying alongside of him; *Grey Leg* waiting. They were in the same position on passing the Stand, but on turning the first corner *Mah* went to the fore. At the mile post *Grey Leg* was leading with *Mah* on his quarters, *Rufus* a length from them, while *Mistake* was two in rear of him. At Pallonjee's the latter had again drawn up to his companions slightly, but could not keep his place, and for the last corner it lay between *Grey Leg* and *Mah*, a good race home between the two, resulting in the former being landed a winner by half a length, *Mistake* a bad third, *Rufus* a worse fourth.

Time—2¼ miles, 4 min. 57½ seconds.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In your issue of the 7th instant, a correspondent signing himself "Looker On," makes use of these remarkable words . . . . . . "the new organization, which without any other recommendation, at least presupposes a fair amount of *tact* and *intelligence* with all who fill appointments under the new regime."

I don't know how it may be on your side of India, but I am aware that it is a fact in the Madras Presidency, that there are old Colonels Commanding Regiments who order their unfortunate "attached" officers to *visit them daily* at 12 noon for half an hour or so, *in order to give them something to do.*

Is this the *tact* and *intelligence* of a new organization? MADRASSEE.

NATIVE STATES AND THE ANNEXATION POLICY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In your article of 1st February on Baroda, you say you cannot exactly agree with my sentiment. "It is no means a bad thing for the Government that the disaffected have a place, where, under a prince of their own race, they can gain a livelihood honestly and peaceably." You then continue—"No medical practitioner would consider that one member of a family could, by catching small-pox, improve the health of the rest." I must humbly protest against the above simile, as exaggerated and wholly inapplicable. The case is not that of a family free from disease, of which one member has contracted contagious disorder, but all India is a single patient, already strongly infected, and the question is, whether the disease shall be allowed to come freely to the surface, to exhaust itself in time, or be carried off by appropriate medicines, or be forced in upon the vitals, to cause ultimately, death. History itself speaks trumpet-tongued against the annexation policy. What is the reason that, 30 years ago, disaffection was a meaningless name for a vague "race" dislike of the Feringhee, whereas now it is the title of a feeling which is every year ripening into an intense national hatred? There are three principal causes.

The first is the great increase in the price of necessaries, which the natives attribute to the design of Government. There is some foundation for this idea. Doubtless, every intelligent man will see that the British have no interest in, or direct agency in, raising the rate of food; but still it is undeniable that the improved facility of communication, and the great impulse given to commerce, have been the main causes of this effect, and when even educated men are obliged to acknowledge this, no wonder the illiterate ascribe it to the fixed and malignant plan of the British raj. No doubt there has been a proportionate increase in the aggregate wealth of the country, but this has mainly gone into the pockets of the cotton growers, the Bunyas and the Parsees, leaving the rest of the population much where they were.

The second grievance is what I may call preventive laws: i. e., the incessant interference with native customs and habits, for their own good perhaps, but which is more irksome to the people of India than real oppression. Legislators for India should bear in mind this golden rule, that the native idea of tyranny is as different from the Europeans, as black from white: a single innocent man unjustly hung in England would excite a storm of indignation, while salutary laws, though they might gall a little, would be cheerfully submitted to. In India the reverse is the case, 100 men might be massacred for no crime without perceptibly rousing the ire of the population, while a single obnoxious regulation, affecting the mass, would set the hearts of the people against the Government at once. The consequence is, that so long as the Government was in the hands of the old Company, which abstained from meddling with the people more than was absolutely necessary, and so as more than half India was ruled by Native Princes, no considerable dissatisfaction was felt; but now the pertinacity and universality of this state of affairs has raised a corresponding feeling of antagonism in the native mind. In short, the native does not care how severe you may make your retributive punishments, but preventive measures he detests: in other words, he would think of blowing a burglar from the mouth of a gun, rather meritorious than otherwise; but a regulation that all persons in the streets after 10 P. M., should be searched for crowbars and picklocks would be regarded as the height of zoolum. This is an exaggerated case, but I put it to give an idea of the feeling. It is in this sense that native governments, notwithstanding the apparent injustice and disorder reigning in them, are so much preferred by the majority of natives to the British rule, and it is in this sense that, as I said, Khunderow Maharaj's subjects complain that he is too much inclined to Englishism.

The third and last cause is much the most important, and is the most formidable argument against annexation. The military classes of India are, the Rajpoots of Rajpootana; the Rajpoots of Oudh, called Poorbias; the Mahomedan tribes, Mogul; Pathan, part of the Shèks, Syuds, and Mulèks; the Sikhs; the Mahrattas; the Bheels and other hill tribes; the Goorkhas. These are the only classes in India who can be formidable, and it is of the utmost consequence that their sympathies should be *with* the Government, not against it. Now, all these depend, more or less, on Native States for their daily bread. It should be remembered that India is not England or America. In the latter country we recently saw the spectacle of 500,000 soldiers disbanding themselves, and returning to peaceful avocations. In India this would be impossible: each man gains his bread by his peculiar ancestral avocation: he that uses the plough lives by the plough, he that carries the sword lives by the sword. Even when stern necessity compels a change of occupation, the new calling is seldom done credit to. The low-caste men makes a bad soldier (witness the new native army) and from his shop or his plough the Rajpoot or the Pathan sniffs the battle afar off, curses his labour and the British raj, and longs for some "bulwa" which shall place the tulwar and the rifle once more in his hands. Nearly all these classes are dependant on "service" for their livelihood. Now this is only obtainable in two ways: either the Government must keep up a large native army, or, what is still more popular, sundry Mahrattas, Rajpoots, and Mahomedans must be placed in such a position as to enable them to support the multitude of their poorer brethren. Against the former alternative, the British public, probably on good grounds, has pronounced a decided negative: the latter only remains. Until England became paramount in India, she was obliged to support a large native force, while her rivals and enemies did the same. At that time, she was, to the native, only a state among other states, and, with the true instinct of the soldier of fortune, he served her as willingly and faithfully as any other potentate. But with the annexation of the Punjab, which extinguished her last rival, a new era was inaugurated; England was plainly the enemy of the sepoy's "rozgar," and from that moment, the warlike tribes of India began to feel their interests antagonistic to her's, until the annexation of Oudh laid the train, and the greased cartridges fired it. GAEKWAREE.

9th February.

[It is only justice to our able and thoughtful correspondent to state that a portion of his letter which is too long for insertion in one issue, has been reserved, in accordance with a suggestion of his own, for appearance in tomorrow's publication.—Ed. *B. G.*]

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

A VISIT TO THE GUICOWAR'S MENAGERIE.

(*From Our Own Correspondents.*)

BARODA, 10th February.

There are some horrid beasts in Baroda, I mean literally, and we went to have a look at them a few days ago. Your readers are probably aware that His Highness the Guicowar has a partiality for exciting the combative propensities of a variety of kinds of animals. A recent correspondent of yours, viz., "Gaekwaree," (by the way, why does he not spell it "Gaekwari," as he is so anxious to be correct?) enumerates "elephant—tukkurs, sat-marrees, rhinoceros fights, cock-fights, &c." I don't pretend to know what tukkurs and sat-marrees are, but they sound sufficiently horrible to give promise of gratifying that love for the brutal which is implanted in every breast. A real combat of live rhinoceroses, (or rhinoceroi?) must be exciting yet almost harmless. The seven fold shield of Ajax must have been merely as overland paper compared to the solid mass of invulnerable cuticle which defends the ponderous animal, who is indeed said by some eminent naturalists to derive his name from the rind which encompasses his *corps.* As for the combats between a couple of roosters, I am inclined to think that they must afford very poor sport, and rank very low in the scale of excitements, judging from the great number of things that are said to beat, or be better than, cock-fighting. Well, we went down to the city to see the Guicowar's collection of animals; pray do not at once let a picture of Wombwell's *menagerie* occupy the mental retina, for the arrangements of our Eastern potentate are far less pretentious. The visitor dismounts from the carriage and walks a little way along one of the streets of the city, and looks out for wild beasts; presently, as he pokes his head in at a doorway, he is saluted with a growl and is told not to be afraid; he enters, and finds a lot of tigers of different sizes and degrees of ferocity chained to posts in the ground. These posts are about a foot high, and are strongly embedded; the chains also appear strong, but the leather collars round the necks of the prisoners do not look as if they would stand a sudden spring. Native leather is so treacherous, and the tigers so powerful, that I should not like to goad one of the larger ones to attack me, at all. Probably the attendants rely on the animals never making a spring, on account of their being firmly impressed with the idea that it is impossible to get free. The tigers walk continually backwards and forwards at the posts, like sentries, and the entire resemblance to a cat is very remarkable. We walked within a yard or so of the quietest, but one was very savage and commenced swearing in a manner at once feline and unfeline. We therefore beat a retreat, and one of the attendants approached the mutineer, and struck him a few times on the head with a light bamboo, a proceeding which caused him to subside into his boots like the cat in the fairy tale. Some of the tigers were very placid and regarded us with the utmost composure, blinking and winking in the light, and being patted and stroked by the keepers. The fore arm of the tiger is immensely powerful, as many a poor fellow has found to his cost, but the exceeding narrowness of the quarters and loins, by no means prepares the spectator for the tremendous leaping power these animals are said to possess. Amongst the tigers is a lioness, who appears very calm, and inclined to take things easily. Eight or ten panthers also add to the liveliness of the scene; they are much prettier than their large cousins, and being chained down, do not change their spots. A black panther is added for the sake of variety, he looks exceedingly like a dog at first sight. I do not know if the tigers are ever allowed to have a promiscuous mill among themselves, it would be a very interesting sight for a spectator who was safe out of harm's way.

After doing the tigers, we proceeded to do the rhinoceros, or unicorn of Scripture. His Highness possesses three of these amiable creatures. The biggest is a veteran, and his stump of a horn shows signs of having done good service in many an encounter. I believe the best fight is between an elephant and a rhinoceros, but they are never allowed to proceed to extremities. The carcase of the largest of the latter animals here is nearly as big as that of an ordinary elephant, but he does not stand more than five feet high. One of his *confreres* is nearly as large, and very quiet; he has a horn about a foot and a half long and about fifteen inches in circumference. The third is quite a *bachcha*, and has not been here long. He is very good tempered, though stolid. Near these hideous creatures is kept a beautiful giraffe or cameleopard, who stands about fifteen feet high, to the top of his head. He is a most engaging beast, and manifested no unpleasant question at the sight of the white man, but allowed his nose to be stroked, putting his head gracefully down for the purpose. I believe that there is a saddle made for him, and that he can be ridden, but he does not look as if he would make a good pigsticker.

On our way through the city, we came upon the parade ground of the native force, and saw a regiment in *Khaki* clothing performing brigade movements in conjunction with a four gun battery of field artillery. These are drawn by bullocks and are apparently 6 pounders. They drill without waggons, and are painted bright blue. The infantry executed their manœuvres with great precision, the artillery not quite so well, being guided rather by the pointing of the officer's sword than by the word of command. Still the exhibition was exceedingly creditable; and if all the Guicowar's army is as good as the part we saw, it would prove very serviceable in the field.

Our ally beats us hollow in one point, and this is in the city road system. The centre of the road is divided from the sides by a low wall a foot high, along the top of which is a water gutter, thus the passenger is neither blinded by dust, nor exasperated by the constant cry of *pais* and *bajoo*, which is so terribly annoying in Bombay, where the foot people try to monopolise the middle of the streets. By the bye, that must be what "Gaekwaree" means when he says there is but little "vice" in Baroda.

CALCUTTA, 5th February.

The Bishop of Calcutta arrived this morning at Howrah from his tour in the Upper Provinces where, as usual, he has been busy in the work of an Apostle, preaching, confirming, consecrating churches, and laying the foundation stones of others. I think I ought to tell you, however, that a great change has come over his Lordship during the last year or two. I do not mean physically, for I believe he is as strong and fresh as ever, but with respect to his relationship to the clergy. For some time after Dr. Cotton landed in Calcutta, the Rev. Dr. Keay, Principal of Bishop's College, was virtually the Bishop; but as the latter got gradually familiarized with the new circumstances and things in which he found himself, he took the reins in his own hands. Since then, he has broken away from all his advisers—a step for which I cannot too highly praise him. The fact is that the Archdeacon and certain of the rest of the Calcutta clergy gathered closely round him, and indeed may be said to have pressed too familiarly on him, with their suggestions and advice. "What have I to do with you, ye sons of Zeruiah," may have been the internal exclamation of his Lordship; and I am very much afraid that some of the suggestions then made have not led to the happiest results. The Archdeacon, Mr. Pratt, may be described as a profound mathematician and a great scientific scholar. The rest of the clergy are not celebrated for anything in particular, I believe, unless it be for entertaining the most impracticable ideas on the commonest subjects. Now the Bishop is emphatically a scholar, a linguist, a practical man, and a lofty Christian, so that he can scarcely touch his clergy on more than one or two points. Now the conduct of the latter in the "Converts' Divorce Bill," has presented to the world the unseemly spectacle of the Bishop of Calcutta, opposed by the entire body of his subordinates. He issued, as you are aware, a pastoral letter, remarkable for its calm, dignified, and persuasive tone, but, in the temper in which the clergy then were, even such a document failed to please. It was denounced as "dictatorial." All who know the two parties, as I do, congratulate themselves heartily on the fact that his Lordship is determined to trust to his own strong common sense and unrivalled sagacity for the future. One of the first questions which will be submitted for his decision, is the appointment of a clergyman to the Medical College Hospital. The pamphlet which was written on this subject, and to which I made a passing allusion in one of my letters, would thus appear to have proved successful; and I have found, on enquiry, that the Government has sanctioned the proposition. The Bishop and the Principal of the College took up the question warmly, nor was Sir John slack in intimating his acquiescence. The only hitch now is, the want of quarters, as the Principal wants a resident clergyman. This, however, can easily be got over I fancy without the expenditure of more than a few thousand rupees, by the erection of another "storey" over the spacious lower roomed building now occupied by the Museum. This will be cheaper than the construction of an entirely new edifice. No one has as yet been selected for the appointment, as far as I know; but this point will soon be settled I fancy, as the Bishop is to be invited to the Hospital shortly by Dr. Francis, the Principal of the College, and shown over the whole of that noble pile, so that he may decide with his own eyes on the necessity for appointing a man to minister to the large number of Christians who are daily admitted into it.

NEAR LOODIANAH, 5th February.

The long wearisome two hundred miles of road between Lahore and Mooltan is now but seldom travelled; the traffic once so great, the long strings of camels, trains of bullock vans, and country carts: all these are seen no longer, and the road is falling into disrepair: the relieving European corps, and annual batches of invalids, thousands of tons of grain, and cotton all go by rail. Native troops alone, or perhaps a few solitary wayfarers, are the only human beings which traverse the desert space, and to these the rail is a blessing, because that running almost parallel to the road, fresh bread, provisions, letters, &c., are conveyed daily to camp, in exchange for hampers of game sent to either terminus: not a single village of any size, or a single cantonment, is traversed by the road. The country is almost everywhere uncultivated, and covered by scrub jungle which feeds the engines. Near Googaria, or Montgomery, as the new station half way on the rail is called, the road divides, crosses the railway, and leads by about six marches through the same kind of jungle country to Ferozepore; a dead level rules every where; the soil is light and sandy, game abounds, and the quail and black partridge shooting is unrivalled. At Gunda Singh Walla the Sutlej river is crossed by a bridge of boats: it is a very uninteresting stream, traversing a shallow sandy bed, with low bare looking banks; the bridge of boats is taken by contract from Government, and the native is said to have cleared fifteen hundred rupees already this season beyond the price he paid: the traffic across it to Rawind, the nearest station on the line, is immense. The first object striking the eye on entering Ferozepore is the large arsenal, enclosed in a mud fortification, and held by two companies of the 93rd or Sutherland Highlanders: it seems strange to locate a large arsenal off the trunk roads, and in a station to and from which there is no telegraphic or railway communication. Two solitary Europeans stood on the wall of the arsenal, this was all the life I saw in Ferozepore. To be sure it was an intensely cold morning, the thermometer just before daybreak near the river stood at 28° Fahr., it froze severely, the water in my hand basins was covered by thick ice, and five hundred maunds were made and stored in the pits of the cantonment. I have chilblains on both feet. Marching before daybreak in cold such as that is beyond a joke; but the custom of nocturnal marching is still kept up among native officers, or rather officers commanding natives in Bengal.

Ferozepore is a large, dull, straggling cantonment three miles from the native city, laid out in streets and lines which cut and intersect each other with the most painful precision and regularity; the houses appeared good. There are four companies of the 93rd Highlanders in garrison commanded by Colonel Brown, who being senior officer, commands the station; there is also a small detachment of Fane's Cavalry under a native officer, and some companies of the 3rd N. I. under Captain Blair. As far as society is concerned, I am informed no place could be more painfully dull: a very serious tone prevails. In the evening I walked on the mall, and saw an old fashioned landau drawn by two miserable horses. I felt more cheerful when I had left this cantonment behind me. From Ferozepore I took the high road to Loodianah, distant 76 miles. The road is excellent, bridged and metalled, (the Bengallees are rather good at roads). Above twelve miles thereon, and to the left hand side, as the traveller goes eastward, is a small village celebrated in the annals of war,—it is Ferozeshah, where we fought the Sikhs on the 21st and 22nd December 1845.

I made a point of visiting this celebrated spot, and had to wade through fields literally groaning with burdens of corn. If the road between Mooltan and Ferozepore traversed a track meriting the term desert, the entire country this side of Ferozepore should be called a garden: scarcely a spot of uncultivated soil is observable. There is no jungle; and as the season has been unusually fruitful, the fields are truly magnificent specimens of fertility. The people are handsome, well fed, clothed, and in appearance contented and happy; superior beings to all outward view compared with the wretched specimens of humanity moving on the western coast of India, or in the paddy-fields of Bengal proper. But to return to the ridge between the prolific furrows on which I was compelled to walk to Ferozeshah. Gram, wheat, and mustard were all growing together; the latter in full bloom scented the country for miles—less so than "the most delicious hair oil," perhaps. The village is small, surrounded by a thorn hedge—without any elevation of land in or around it, and was not a commanding or strong position in a military point of view. I entered with all those feelings animating my breast that might naturally be expected of a Briton, and one of the conquering race, and modestly asked if there was any one who had been an eye-witness of the fight, and who would pilot me over the field: a jolly old white bearded Sikh at once volunteered, and pointed out the situation of the various Sikh batteries and regiments, the sites on which stood the tents of the chiefest sikh; the position of the English, spots which were most contested, and shortly warmed so well to his work, that he fought the entire battle once again, growing so excited that he was difficult to follow, both from his gesticulations, imaginary sword cuts, and loud tone of voice, which brought the whole child population out of the village to gaze and wonder at the tale. The marks of grape shot are visible in knotted excrescences on the bigger trees, and a huge mound is spared in the midst of the cultivation, because it arose from the ashes of their dead, which he said were three months being consumed. I examined it and found it bore ash and fragments of bone. In the true spirit of a Cockney tourist, I asked for relics, and was furnished with one bullet, all they had of the spoil; but the old Sikh told me that after heavy rain objects of that kind were often found washed up on the surface. Close by the village is a small square enclosure measuring across some four yards, in its centre is a small brick built pillar about three feet high, bearing no inscription or hieroglyphic whatever; it is surrounded by a wall of like architecture about two feet high. The entire memorial may have cost ten rupees. This was shown me as an officer's tomb. Some distance from the village, on the battle-field, is another such structure, differing in being a trifle larger, and is the British memorial of a great fight. Both tomb and memorial are well worthy of us as a matter of fact nation. I have seen most of the great battle-fields of India, and may safely say they disgrace us now, as much as they glorified us when we fought them; but Fair Dhollera is our goddess—away with sentiment!

The bodies of the officers killed at Ferozeshah were taken to Ferozepore, and I know not who lies beneath the aforementioned pile of bricks and mortar. My old friend the Sikh told me an anecdote of a sahib he called Nicholson, whom he said lay mortally wounded, and being asked by the Sikh who tended him if he wanted anything, replied, "Yes, pen, ink, and paper." "I have none," said the Sikh. "Then bring me that brass vessel," was the dying man's request, and on obtaining it, he wrote thereon, and directed it should be shown to the officer commanding our forces. This was done, and its bearer received a thousand rupees present. Next day I passed on to the field of Moodkee; but you won't care for more battle-fields, so I will endeavour to get near some of the flights of wild geese passing overhead: they abound here.

SIND.

The Court of Enquiry.—Our local contemporary, pursuing his tactics in the effort to laugh off the recent outrage in Trinity Church, and to grossly mislead the public by a reckless perversion of the truth, announces that the Court of Enquiry in the church bell-ringing businesss has closed its labours and exonerated the parties charged with the act. We are in a position to state that the Court adjourned on Wednesday owing to one of the gentlemen interested in the proceedings being unable to attend, and that it will probably resume its sittings to-day. We are further enabled to state that matters are assuming a far more serious aspect than was at first anticipated even by those most anxious to see the cause of law and order vindicated.—*Sindian, Feb.* 10.

BENGAL.

Accident at the Races.—Yesterday morning, at the start for the second race, Mr. Hartley's *Kate* "got her back up" and plunging madly threw her rider young Livesay, and made off. The mare went right through the bamboo stabling across the course, and darted straight along the maidan towards the city, to her stables, we suppose. Livesay was thrown violently on his shoulders, sustaining considerable injury to his collar bone. He was taken to the General Hospital for medical treatment.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 7.

In confirmation of our telegram published yesterday, we learn that an advance has been made with a force of five hundred men against the Tongsoo Penlow, without the consent of the Deb Rajah, though in his interests. Though the Deb Rajah has not signified his desire for us to coerce the Penlow, there is little doubt that he will be perfectly willing to take the allowance to which our recovery of the guns, even though by force, will, according to the famous separate agreement, entitle him. The force has already proceeded one march beyond Dewangiri, and will take a telegraph with them as far as practicable. The object at present is only the surrender of the guns, though it is, of course, impossible to say what eventualities may arise out of the advance. There can be little doubt that instructions from home have determined this sudden change in the policy of the Viceroy, and we have, probably, the position of the new Ministry to thank for a concession to public opinion which we hope may be the means of enabling us to terminate the Bhootan campaign without prejudice to the national honour.—*Englishman, Feb.* 7.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The famous case of Major Goad vs. the Stewards of the late Lahore Sky Races, was tried yesterday before Mr. Baden Powell. The case was dismissed. We hope to give a fuller account of it in our next issue.—*Lahore Chronicle, Feb.* 7.

CENTRAL INDIA.

We are sorry to hear that the European Company who were negotiating with the Government for working the Oomrait coal mines, and connecting them by tramway with the Railway terminus at Nagpore, have finally decided on giving up the scheme, owing, it is said, to the certainty of failure, in a financial point of view. The Nerbudda Coal Company, from its proximity to the Railway line in the Nursingpore District, could, it is said, compete successfully with any company, having to sink so large a capital in the construction of a long line of tramway as the Oomrait Company would have to lay down.—*Times, Feb.* 10.

A NIGHT IN A WORKHOUSE.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette, January* 13.)

It was about half-past nine when, having made myself as comfortable as circumstances permitted, I closed my eyes in the desperate hope that I might fall asleep, and so escape from the horrors with which I was surrounded. "At seven to-morrow morning the bell will ring," Daddy had informed me, "and then you will give up your ticket and get back your bundle." Between that time and the present full nine long hours had to wear away.

But I was speedily convinced that at least for the present, sleep was impossible. The young fellow (one of the three who lay in one bed, with their feet to my head) whom my bread had refreshed, presently swore with frightful imprecations that he was now going to have a smoke; and immediately put his threat into execution. Thereupon his bedfellows sat up and lit their pipes too. But oh! if they had only smoked—if they had not taken such an unfortunate fancy to spit at the leg of a crank distant a few inches from my head, how much misery and apprehension would have been spared me! To make matters worse, they united with this American practice an Eastern one: as they smoked they related little autobiographical anecdotes—so abominable that three or four decent men who lay at the farther end of the shed were so provoked that they threatened, unless the talk abated in filthiness, to get up and stop it by main force. Instantly, the voice of every blackguard in the room was raised against the decent ones. They were accused of loathsome afflictions, stigmatized as "fighting men out of work" (which must be something very humiliating, I suppose), and invited to "a round" by boys young enough to be their grandsons. For several minutes there was such a storm of oaths, threats, and taunts—such a deluge of foul words raged in the room—that I could not help thinking of the fate of Sodom; as, indeed, I did several times during the night. Little by little the riot died out, without any the slightest interference on the part of the officers.

Soon afterwards the ruffian majority was strengthened by the arrival of a lanky boy of about fifteen, who evidently recognized many acquaintances, and was recognized by them as "Kay," or perhaps I should write it "K." He was a very remarkable-looking lad, and his appearance pleased me much. Short as his hair was cropped, it still looked soft and silky; he had large blue eyes, set wide apart, and a mouth that would have been faultless but for its great width; and his voice was as soft and sweet as any woman's. Lightly as a woman, too, he picked his way over the stones towards the place where the beds lay, carefully hugging his cap beneath his arm.

"What cheer, Kay?" "Out again, then, old son!" "What yer got in yer cap, Kay?" cried his friends; to which the sweet voice replied, "Who'll give me part of his doss (bed)? —— my —— eyes and limbs if I ain't perishin! Who'll let me turn in with him for half my toke (bread)?" I feared how it would be! The hungry young fellow who had so readily availed himself of half *my* "toke" snapped at Kay's offer, and after a little rearrangement and bed-making four young fellows instead of three reposed upon the hay-bags at my head.

"You was too late for skilley, Kay. There's skilley now, nights as well as mornins."

"Don't you tell no bleeding lies," Kay answered, incredulously.

"Blind me, it's true! Ain't it, Punch?"

"Right you are!" said Punch, "and spoons to eat it with, that's more! There used to be spoons at all the houses, one time. Poplar used to have 'em; but one at a time they was all nicked, don't you know." ("Nicked" means "stolen," obviously.)

"Well, I don't want no skilley, leastways not to-night," said Kay. "I've had some rum. Two glasses of it; and a blow out of puddin'—regler Christmas plum puddin.' You don't know the cove as give it me, but, thinks I this mornin' when I come out, Blessed if I don't go and see my old chum. Lordstruth! he *was* struck! 'Come along,' he ses, 'I saved you some pudin' from Christmas.' 'Whereabouts is it?' I see. 'In that box under my bed,' he ses, and he forks it out. That's the sort of pal to have! And he stood a quarten, and half a ounce of hard-up (tobacco). That wasn't all, neither; when I come away, ses he, 'How about your breakfus?' 'Oh, I shall do,' ses I. 'You take some of my bread and butter,' he ses, and he cuts me off four chunks buttered thick. I eat two on 'em comin' along."

"What's in your cap, Kay?" repeated the devourer of "toke."

"Them other two slices," said Kay; generously adding, "There, share 'em amongst yer, and somebody give us a whiff of 'bacca."

Kay showed himself a pleasant companion; what in a higher grade of society is called "quite an acquisition." He told stories of thieves and thieving, and of a certain "silver cup" he had been "put up to," and that he meant to nick it 'afore the end of the week if he got seven stretch (? seven years) for it. The cup was worth ten quid (? pounds), and he knew where to melt it within ten minutes of nicking it. He made this statement without any moderation of his sweet voice, and the others received it as serious fact. Nor was there any affection of secrecy in another gentleman, who announced amid great applause that he had stolen a towel from the bath-room: "And s'help me it's as good, as new; never been washed more'n once!"

"Tell us a 'rummy' story, Kay," said somebody: and Kay did. He told stories of so "rummy" a character that the decent men at the further end of the room (some of whom had their own little boys sleeping with them) must have lain in a sweat of horror as they listened. Indeed, when Kay broke into a "rummy" song with a roaring chorus, one of the decent men rose in his bed and swore that he would smash Kay's head if he didn't desist. But Kay sang on till he and his admirers were tired of the entertainment. "Now," said he, "let's have a swearing club! you'll all be in it?"

The principle of this game seemed to rest on the impossibility of either of the young gentlemen making half-a-dozen observations without introducing a blasphemous or obscene word; and either the basis is a very sound one, or for the sake of keeping the "club" alive the members purposely made slips. The penalty for "swearing" was a punch on any part of the body, except a few which the club rules protected. The game was highly successful. Warming with the sport, and indifferent to punches, the members vied with each other in audacity, and in a few minutes Bedlam in its prime could scarcely have produced such a spectacle as was to be seen on the beds behind me. One rule of the club was that any word to be found in the Bible might be used with impunity, and if one member "punched" another for using such a word the error was to be visited upon him with a double punching all round. This naturally led to much argument; for in vindicating the Bible as his authority, a member became sometimes so much heated as to launch into a flood of "real swearing," which brought the fists of the club upon his naked carcase quick as hail.

These and other pastimes beguiled the time until, to my delight, the church chimes audibly tolled twelve. After this the noise gradually subsided, and it seemed as though everybody was going to sleep at last. I should have mentioned that during the story-telling and song-singing a few "casuals" had dropped in, but they were not habitués, and cuddled down with their rugs over their heads without a word to any one.

In a little while all was quiet—save for the flapping of the canvas curtain in the night breeze, the snoring, and the horrible, indescribable sound of impatient hands scratching skins that itched. There was another sound of very frequent occurrence, and that was the clanking of the tin pannikin against the water pail. Whether it is in the nature of workhouse bread or skilley to provoke thirst is more than my limited experience entitles me to say, but it may be truthfully asserted that once at least in the course of five minutes might be heard a rustling of straw, a pattering of feet, and then the noise of water-dipping; and then was to be seen at the pail the figure of a man (sometimes stark naked), gulping down the icy water as he stood upon the icy stones.

And here I may remark that I can furnish no solution to this mystery of the shirt. I only know that some of my comrades were provided with a shirt, and that to some the luxury was denied. I may say this, however, that *none* of the little boys were allowed one.

Nearly one o'clock. [illegible] an hour or more [illegible] boots kicking at a wooden gate, and soon after a trampling of feet and a ringing at Daddy's door, which, it will be remembered, was only separated from our bedroom by an open paved court.

"Hallo!" cried Daddy.

"Here's some more of 'em for you—ten of 'em!" answered the porter, [illegible]

"They'll have to sleep on the stones, then," Daddy grumbled, as he opened his door. [illegible] They must sleep anywhere."

This was terrible news for me. Bad enough, in all conscience, was it to lie as I was lying; but the prospect of sharing my straw with some dirty scoundrel of the Kay breed was altogether unendurable. Perhaps, however, they were not dirty scoundrels, but peaceable and decent men, like those in the further corner.

Alas for my hopes! In the space of five minutes in they came at the rent in the canvas—[illegible] with rugs [illegible] nothing else, [illegible] after eleven o'clock there was no "toke" for them. As soon as these [illegible] men had advanced to the middle of the shed they made the discovery that there was an insufficient number of beds—only three, indeed, for ten competitors.

"Where's the beds? [illegible] truth-telling old [illegible], where's the beds?"

"You'll find 'em," [illegible] 'em as pillows. You'll find 'em."

With a sudden rush the new friends plunged amongst the sleepers, trampling over them, cursing their eyes and limbs, dragging away blankets, and [illegible] some poor [illegible] (or bags) [illegible] took possession. [illegible] in remonstrance. [illegible] liberty to [illegible] of the privilege. [illegible] "I want that, you ——," [illegible] nightcap [illegible] mine, which [illegible] of the new comers [illegible] ing its lawful owner [illegible] he sat up [illegible] disappointment [illegible] in his life [illegible] opportunity [illegible] that judicious [illegible] offered it.

By the time [illegible] had once [illegible] to be disturbed [illegible] otherwise [illegible] one, visited [illegible] ticularly, [illegible] back. I [illegible] frosty [illegible] crept down [illegible] himself, [illegible]

I hope [illegible] digal of the [illegible] understand [illegible] a matter [illegible] relate with [illegible] venture [illegible] to understand [illegible] concluded.

A Chinese Cosmetic.—Jaundice continues to be very prevalent amongst the Pekingese; but one case has lately occurred [illegible]. I ascertained a mode of treatment [illegible] restoring the colour of the skin. It [illegible] paste made of flour and water. A sheet of strong brown paper, on [illegible] to give it [illegible] in a tubular form. [illegible] and applied [illegible] where [illegible] near as possible to the [illegible] gets too [illegible] and is [illegible] This operation [illegible] pigment [illegible] spoke [illegible] curious [illegible]—*Rennie's Pekin and the Pekingese.*

The remains of a Roman bridge have been discovered in the bed of the Moselle, on the left side, about one hundred steps below the bridge built by Baldwin. The water usually [illegible] the workmen [illegible] the bed [illegible] that the [illegible] groups of [illegible] these groups [illegible] ready [illegible] the state [illegible] evident [illegible] over the [illegible] excavation [illegible] which [illegible] the great [illegible] is apparent [illegible] not a [illegible] for a [illegible] Large flags of freestone which were found near the piles indicate also their Roman origin.

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The London and County Bank.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. „
„ On demand do. 2s. 0d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Head Office—Bombay.
London Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight .. .. at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
3 do. .. .. 1s. 11½d.
2 do. .. .. at 1s. 11¼d.
1 do. .. .. at 1s. 11¼d.
On demand .. .. at 1s. 11¼d.
DEPOSITS
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).
Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; General Credit and Finance Co. of London, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.
DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Francis Boykett, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. Russell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
Thomas Cardwell, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... ... 5 „
„ „ 12 „ ... ... 6 „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Rudolph Ahlers, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
Robert T. Price, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
Bhughwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.
Tribhowundass Jugjeevundass, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. / The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. Hotinguer & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London.... J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. / Calcutta...Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.
The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „
Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realising Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 1¼d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 1d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. „
On demand ...... 2s. 0¼d. „
On Scotland do. ... } 2s. 0½d. „
On Ireland do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 1st February 1866

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £195,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1¼d. „
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 1¼d. „
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. „
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. „
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0¼d. „
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 1st February 1866 JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).
ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાંઇના જેપાંન
(લીમીટેડ.)
धी ब्याक अफ हींदुस्तान, चीना, अंड ज्यापान
(लीमीटेड)
CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up........................£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund........................ 103,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dunninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39 Frederick street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON..........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL..........The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER..........The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND..........The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND..........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs 500 and not more than 60,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)
Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 20,000 shares of Rs. 500 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *Chairman.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Callianjee Sewjee, Esq.
Pragjee Damodhur, Esq.
Purbhoodass Pranjeewundass, Esq.
Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments upon the security.

1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.

3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other First Class Paper discounted. Deposits received for fixed periods.
Present Rates:
For 3 months 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 6 „ „
„ 9 „ 7 „ „
„ 12 „ 8 „ „
And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)
By order,
Bombay, 21st January 1865. PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), in 40,000 *Shares of £25 each*, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 9 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 1¼d. per rupee.
4 „ 2s. 1d „
3 „ 2s. 0¾d „
2 „ 2s. 0½d „
1 „ 2s. 0¼d „
On Demand 2s. 0¼d. „

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
Bombay, 1st January 1866 J. BEATTIE, Agent.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, Esq.
Rustomjee Framjee Metah, Esq.
Sapoorjee Ardaseer Pandy, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. Brodie, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. Crawford, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight.................. 2s. 1¼d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 1d. „
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0¾d. „
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d „
Demand. .... 2s. 0¼d. „
Drafts for amounts under £30 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 6 „
12 „ „ 8 „
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ... ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 12th January 1866. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL, &c., has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract of a Despatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated Sept. 17, 1864 "The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives." Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the only remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet, December 31st, 1864.*

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 1d. „
Do. Demand ....
Do. Scotland „ .... } 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Ireland „ ....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 „ „
Do. 6 „ .... 4 „ „
Do. 12 „ .... 5 „ „

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........................ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Ferdinand Schiller, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
William Anderson, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
George Miller Blacker, Merchant.
Doorgachurn Law, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
Heeralaul Seal, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. Sein, Esq., Merchant.
M. Rustomjee, Esq., Merchant.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FitzWilliam, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
Sir John P. Grant, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do. .... at 1s. 11¾d.
On Demand .... at 1s. 11½d. „
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
„ 3 months' „ 4
„ 6 „ „ 5
„ 12 „ „ 7

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London ... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
„ 4 „ 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 „ 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 „ 2s. 0¼d. „
„ on Demand 2s. 0¼d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11¾d. „
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 4 „ „
12 „ „ 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).
Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000, shares of Ten Pounds each.
Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.) Leadenhall Street
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Scholes, Esq, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq, Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.
Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ „ 6 „ „

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ......10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).
ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અને ચાઇના
બેંક (લીમીટેડ).
धि इंडीयेन पनिनसुला लंडन अंड
चायना ब्याक (लीमाटेड).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
Capital—Fully Paid up.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
John L. Scott, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—
6 months' sight ... 1s. 11¾d.
5 „ ... 1s. 11¾d.
4 „ ... 1s. 11½d.
3 „ ... 1s. 11½d.
2 „ ... 1s. 11¼d.
1 „ ... 1s. 11¼d.
Demand ... 1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
3 months certain ... 4 per cent.
8 „ ... 5 „
16 „ ... 6 „
„ ... 8 „
COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle
Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).
Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 400 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Deposits.
Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.
Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—
For 3 months .... 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ .... 6 „ „
„ 9 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „
And for longer periods according to special agreement.
LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c. for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ½ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industriel* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.
By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Jeffrey's Edinburgh India PALE ALE, in quarts, at Rs. 5½ per dozen, for Cash.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 9th February 1866.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,
Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. 29 „
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 „
2 „ pts. 14 „
Old Tom Rs. 20 „
1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.

They beg to draw attention to the following as having received special approval:—

CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. To the many in this country who under medical advice drink no other Wine than Champagne the Rs. 26 quality offers a trustworthy and economical beverage.

HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.

SHERRIES.—The Wines which really made, and have since sustained, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s reputation, are their fine qualities of Sherry. Of these beautiful Juices, the Amontillado (Rs. 36) most commands admiration. Associated with it is the Amoroso (Rs 30), the subtle Aroma of which the true Sherry Drinker alone can fully appreciate.

BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.

RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good, and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired.
ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do. ...	40
Do. „ a Crown ...	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality...	40
Do. do. Pints ...	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ...	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown...	30
Do. Fine Brand a Crown Pints...	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...	36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal...	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal...	28
Do. Do. Yellow Seal...	29
Do. Golden, Do...	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule,...	15
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, five BARGES, built at the Rutnagherry School of Industry last March and believed to be sound. They measure each 53⅓ Tons Government measurement, teak skin of 2 inch seasoned Calicut teak; Frame of Eyne, Jambool and Benteak; Ceiling of 2 inch Benteak: Ring d complete fore and aft. The Barges may be inspected off the Powder Works Bunder at Mazagon, and all particulars had at the Traffic Office of the Bunder.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "NORTHAM."

	Rs.	
Observations on the Practice and the Forms of District, Regimental, and Detachment Courts Martial. Also remarks on the Composition and Practice of Courts of Enquiry, &c. &c. By Lieut.-General SIR GEORGE D'AGUILAR, K.C.B, formerly D.A. General in Ireland. Revised by John Endie, Esq., A. G. Dept. Dublin 1865. ☞ This Edition comprehends the various alterations that have taken place in the Mutiny Act and Articles of War since the publication of the last edition in 1861 ... ... Rs.	5	4
By the Loch and Riverside, 39 sketches... ...	15	12
Follies of the Year By John Leech. A series of Coloured etchings from Punch's Pocket Books, 1844-64 with some notes by Shirley Brooks ...	15	12
Eastward, by Norman McLeod. D. D. With 70 Illustrations from Photographs engraved by Joseph Swain ...	10	8
Passages from Modern English Poets. Illustrated by the Junior Etching Club 47 etchings... ...	8	0
The History of the British Empire in India, from the appointment of Lord Hardinge to the Political extinction of the East India Company, 1844 to 1862, forming a Sequel to Thornton's History of India. By L. J. Trotter, late of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers. Vol. I. (To be completed in 2 vols.)	12	0
A Trip to Barbary by a roundabout route. By G. A. Sala ...	11	4
The Humbugs of the World. By P. T. Barnum ...	3	8
Zoe's "Brand." By author of "Recommended to Mercy" ...	3	12
Harem Life in Egypt and Constantinople. 2 Vols. by Emmeline Scott, formerly Governess to H. H. the Grand Pacha, &c. ...	15	12
The Gentle Life. Essays in aid of the formation of character. 2nd Series ...	4	8
The Ethics of the Dust. By John Ruskin.. ...	3	12
The Parables of Our Lord. By Dr. Guthrie ...	5	12
Club Life in London; with anecdotes of the clubs, coffee-houses, and taverns of the Metropolis during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. 2 vols. By John Timbs ...	15	12
A Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction, &c. By W. A. Wheeler, M. A. ...	3	12
The Family Friend, Vol July to Dec. 1865 ...	2	12
The Gayworthys. By author of Faith Gartney's Girlhood ...	2	12
Handybook Law of Bills, Cheques, Notes, & IOU'S...	0	12
——— Banking and Bankruptcy, each...	0	12
Miles's Remarks on Horses' Teeth, addressed to purchasers ...	1	4
Faith Gartney's Girlhood ...	1	2
Hide and Seek. By Wilkie Collins ...	2	0
La Beata: a Tuscan Romeo and Juliet. By T. A. Trollope ...	1	8
Christmas Books. By C Dickens ...	1	8
The Great Gun: an eccentric biography By B. Butt	0	12
Lilly White's Cricketter's Guide for 1865...	0	12
The New Military and Naval Song Books, each	0	12
Enoch Arden. By Alfred Tennyson. Beautifully illustrated by Hughes ...	15	12
Smith's Old Testament History for Students. From the Creation to the Return of the Jews from Captivity ...	5	12
Kerr's Student's Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England ...	5	12
Adcock's Engineers' Pocket Book for 1866...	4	8
Christ the Light of the World. By Dr. Vaughan.	3	8
The Word. Walks from Eden ...	2	12
Lord Macaulay's Speeches. Corrected by himself...	2	12
Cranford. By Mrs. Gaskell ...	1	8
Song—Oh, fairest Italy. Words by Mrs. J. Boucher.	1	0
Valse—Beloved Star. By H. Laurent ...	2	0
Braithwaites' Retrospect of Medicine, Vol 52. July—December.	4	8

31st January, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.
Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.	
Chairman.	
Bernard Hall, Esq.,	Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.	
Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji,	London.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.	Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.	
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Secretary.	
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.
For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.
Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund............ ... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000
Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed 2,000,000

			£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	for year	1860	262,977	19	11
Do.	do.	1861	292,402	19	11
Do.	do.	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of			40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and the Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—G. Lucas Kemp, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	8
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	6	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	[illegible]	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
G. LUCAS KEMP, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay 1st February, 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.
NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.
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RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.
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EDWARD BUDD, Esq.
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F. G. DALGETY, Esq.
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HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
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A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
JOHN ORD, Esq.
Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
DAVID POWELL, Esq.
ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders' may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—
Madras..........Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta .... „ MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong .... „ DENT & Co.
Shanghai .... „ DENT & Co.
Mauritius .... „ BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne .... „ DALGETY & Co.
Launceston .... „ DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town .... „ MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide .... „ ELDER & Co.
Sydney .... „ FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin.......... „ DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.
For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.
James Alexander, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.
James Helme, Esq.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
Sir A. de Rothschild.
Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.
Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice President.
George Durrant, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq.
H. S. Patteson, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq.
C. E. Tuck, Esq.
D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D.
W. R. Clarke, Esq.
G. E. Simpson, Esq.
C. J. Cockburn, Esq.
Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 6. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen, | Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profit without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840; the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of* 47½ *per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence and without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of* 28 *days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000. Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.
GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for ...£ 6,848,181 5 0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ...£ 1,250,884 7 0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were ...£ 792,153 8 11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch ...£ 442,940 5 10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ... Rs. 480 0 0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit .. „ 228 0 0
Rs. 252 0 0
At the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ... „ 116 13 11
Rs. 129 2 9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

RACE GLASSES.—The best procurable are our three-sight Binocular Glasses

	Rs.
No. 1.—Small size, ivory with gilt mountings, and tortoise-shell eye pieces	70
„ 2.—Do. do. Russia leather gilt mountings, metal eye pieces ...	70
„ 3.—Larger size, all black leather, with metal eye pieces ...	65
„ 4.—Do. Brown Russia with gilt mountings, metal eye pieces, and with rings and swivel to silk cord to carry the glass (without the case) over the shoulder...	80
„ 5.—Do. Mauve Russia and silver mountings, similar to No. 4 ...	80

⁂ All the above have each three sights, "Theatre," "Field," and "Marine," and each binocular has either a morocco folding case, or a leather sling case.

	Rs.
No. 6.—A large single sight Binocular of large field, black leather and metal frame ...	85
„ 7.—Beautifully enamelled blue and flowered, with pearl draws, and mother o' pearl eye pieces, gilt mountings ...	90

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SILVER PLATE.—The undersigned have a large stock of solid Silver and Electro-plated Ware on hand, consisting of Silver Cups, suitable for Racing or Shooting Prizes, Silver Mugs, Tea Services, &c., &c., &c.

	Rs.
Best Electro Argentine Silver Dishes with hot water dish, moveable handles to form four separate dishes, round pattern. Per pair from	125
Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval pattern Dishes, with warmer, and moveable handle to form each dish into four separate dishes, Gadroon pattern, handsomely chased handles and feet. Per pair, from	150
Best Electro Nickel Silver Oval pattern Dishes, with warmer and moveable handle to form each dish into four separate dishes, handsome beaded and engraved pattern, with engraved shield for crest or monogram. Per pair, from	175
Tea and Coffee Services, richly Electro-plated on white metal. Per set from	65
Richly-plated Tea Pots, newest patterns From ...	20
Coffee Urns, Loysell's patent, richly engraved and thickly Electro plated on white metal Grecian pattern From Rs. 0 to	65
Drinking Cups (Tumbler shape) Engine engraved, gilt inside with shield and garter for crest or name	15
Champagne Bottle-holders to fit any size bottle, beautiful designs Per pair, from	20
Richly Electro-plated, chased, and engraved Waiters. 8 inch ... From Rs. 15 each.	
10 „ ... „ 20 „	
12 „ ... „ 26 „	
14 „ ... „ 32 „	
16 „ ... „ 40 „	
Dessert Knives and Forks with richly-plated or pearl handles and engraved blades, in French polished mahogany cases of one doz. Knives and one doz. Forks. From	45
Fish-eating Knives and Forks for one dozen persons, mahogany cases. From	50
Handsome French pattern Electro-plated Chamber Candle Shades with straight glass. Per pair	18
New pattern Decanter Labels, of the best silver plate, with chains:—"Port," "Sherry," "Claret," "Gin," "Whiskey," "Brandy." Each	3
Egg Frames, richly plated, two Egg Cups and Spoons, and two Muffineers for Pepper and Salt.	25
Bachelors' Cruet Frames, for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar, and Salt, new pattern	25
Butter Pots with Strainers, in the newest and best designs. From	25
Fish Carvers, in cases, per pair. From	20
Decanter Stands, Electro-plated. Per pair	12
Carlton Breakfast Frames, richly plated, for Pepper, Mustard, and Salt	16
The new Egg Warmer for 4 or 6 Eggs. Rs. 20 and	25
Richly Chased Muffin Dishes	20
American Shakers, two Cups fitting tightly together, for making iced drinks	18

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—On FRIDAY next, the 16th instant, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction, a quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of Blackwood Wardrobes, Sofas, Teapoys, Chairs, with and without arms, Dressing Table, &c., Large office Table, Photographic Chemicals, Iodide of Potassium, Bromide Ammonium, Nitrate of Potash, Pure Citric Acid Sugar of Milk, &c. &c., Stereoscopic Views, Carte de Visite Albums, with Portraits, Passee Partout Frames, Silver and Gold Watches, Jewellery, a quantity of Ay Mousseux Champagne, Sherry Wine, Paper Hangings, nine cases of Matches, Trichinopoly Cheroots, Herring's Magnetic Brushes, large Magic Lanthorns, &c. &c.
AND AT 1 P. M.
A Mail Phaeton.
ON COMMISSION.
One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description fitted for the East Indies, by Sprague of Finsbury, London.
One Handsome Cottage Piano, with all the latest improvements, by Sprague of Finsbury, London.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at his Rooms, No. 3, Meadow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel, the undermentioned Goods, landed from ex *Royal Alice*, viz.: 8 Cases containing Tumblers and Wine Glasses, and 2 Cases of Envelopes.
ALSO,
By order of the Officiating Shipping Master.
The Effects of the deceased persons, consisting of a very large valuable Ship's Tool Chest complete, Wearing Apparel and Sundries, &c.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
8, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th February 1866

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
SALE OF THE SHIP "PRINCE OF WALES."
Notice is hereby given, that the Ship *Prince of Wales*, will be sold by Public Auction, on account of the underwriters, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 15th day of February, instant, at 3 o'clock, at their Room, in the Marine 3rd Street. The Ship will be sold as she now lies in Bombay Harbour, with all her Masts, Tackle, Stores, &c., a list of which can be seen at the Auctioneer's office.

TEAK LOGS, PLANKS AND SLEEPERS, CEDAR BOARDS AND BATTENS, OAKSTAVES, &c., &c. On THURSDAY, the 22nd February, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of Timber landed ex-*Reaper* and *Bethsham*, consisting of *Teak Logs square*, ranging from 20 to 48 feet in length and 10 to 24 inches square. *Planks* of various sizes, *Scantling* of lengths from 3 to 22 feet, *Sleepers*, *Yellow Pine Deal*, &c. &c.
N. B.—Catalogues with full specification of each lot are ready and can be had on application to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
SALE OF A STONE QUARRY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bombay, at 3 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, a large and valuable Stone Quarry, situated at Persick, adjoining the G. I. P. Railway, not far from Tanna, and possessing easy water communication with Bombay.
N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.
For all further particulars as to the terms and conditions of sale and the tenure of the property, apply to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 30 feet chain.
PORTLAND CEMENT.—A few casks at a low price to close account
TENTS.—A Subaltern's nearly new and a second hand Bichoba.
CARRIAGE.—A light self-driving Park Phaeton.
RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two pairs sculls.
HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.
Bombay, 14th February 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—
THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.
Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.
Bombay.................. { TREACHER & Co. / ROGERS & Co.
Poonah .... { ROGERS & Co. / TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee.................. BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree .... BUDGETT and HUGHES.

Holloway's Pills.—The Liver and Kidneys.—The injurious effects of cold and piercing winds tell on the strongest frames, impair the functions of the skin, and thereby throw an undue proportion of blood on the internal organs. The only means of preventing disease under these circumstances consist in augmenting the secretions of the overgorged organs, which can be easily accomplished by Holloway's Pills These will enable the liver and kidneys to relieve themselves safely and rapidly of their oppressive congestion, at the same time that they renew an equable circulation of the blood. This salutary step is gained without any drawback. Holloway's Pills purify and strengthen simultaneously; they improve the appetite, and permit its gratification without the bugbear of dyspepsia or worse disorders.

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